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LAST EDITION

IRISH SITUATION IS DISCUSSED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Curzon Says British Government Taking Effective Measures—Shipbuilding Debated in Lower House

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The condition of Ireland was the subject of a serious debate in the House of Lords yesterday, where Lord Curzon reviewed the recent history in Ireland and the action of Mr. H. E. Duke supported by the War Cabinet in dealing with a serious situation.

Lord Salisbury said every kind of crime was being committed in Ireland and these crimes were gradually getting worse in extent and type, raiding for arms, driving cattle, seizure of property in broad daylight, firing into dwellings, throwing bombs, murder, victimization of soldiers because they were soldiers, preparation of maps and drawings against a new rising for the purpose of destroying bridges, defiance of magistrates and demonstrations for an Irish republic.

The trouble had spread beyond Clare and he was informed the worst counties were Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry, Galway and Clare, and unless the Government showed the stiffest back the thing would become more general.

Lord Curzon made a lengthy reply, and described events in Ireland since the beginning of December. He paid tribute to Mr. Duke, who had been in Ireland during the last fortnight, where he had lived laborious days and nights combating organized conspiracy against law and order in the country. During December and January there were drilling in defiance of police, nocturnal raids for arms and hunger strikes in prison.

Continuing, he reminded the House of the difficulty of getting a verdict of guilty in Ireland, even in the cases of actual crime. Partly by instinct, partly by deliberation, large sections of the community were banded together to render the task of the Government one almost of impracticability.

Irish public opinion, however, in these months began to set in favor of the Government. At the end of January, there was a marked change in the situation. The Revolutionary Party in Ireland conceived the idea of associating their general propaganda of disorder with an appeal to the inextinguishable instinct of land hunger, which still remains unsatisfied in the Irish, especially in connection with undisturbed or untenanted lands, and where distribution, proceeding under land acts, had been summarily arrested by the outbreak of war. He mentioned the Sinn Feiners' skillful use of the Government's appeal for increased tillage, and pointed out the case with which Sinn Feiners could arrange their plans where police were too few to cope with them, there being only 9000 royal Irish constabulary for 4,500,000 people.

However, the Chief Secretary reported to the Cabinet there was no longer mere political agitation or even conspiracy to seize land, but a violent attempt to subvert law and order, and the Government acted. Clare was placed under a military commander with full powers, and, as a result, cattle driving had ceased, seizure of land was being prevented, and the police had made the necessary arrests without difficulty. Continuing, Lord Curzon indicated his hope that matters would now gradually, if slowly, settle down. As to hunger strikes, the Chief Secretary had decided that hunger strikers who were not political offenders would not be forcibly fed, but would not be released, and they were given warning to this effect. Lord Curzon and Lansdowne followed, the former contending that Mr. Duke's government had been weaker than that of Mr. Birrell.

Mr. Mackinder, a Glasgow Unionist member, Sir Walter Runciman, the famous shipbuilder, and Mr. Roche, a Liberal member, who has specially studied the subject, severely criticized the Government regarding shipbuilding. Mr. Mackinder vigorously defended the Clyde river against the First Lord's recent references to failure by employers and employees regarding shipbuilding. On the contrary, the Clyde felt the Government had made mistakes and its patience was exhausted. Standard ships were a burning question in Glasgow and in the Clyde districts. Many masters regarded standard ships as blunders. Continuing, Mr. Mackinder accused the Government of failure to use professional shipbuilding experts. He accused it of imposing drawings upon yards where machinery differed, with the result that plans had to be modified and of other mistakes which practical shipbuilders would have avoided. Alterations were made after orders were given, and men complained at having to work night and day simply to make work for tomorrow. The industry had no more confidence in the Government, and the workers could not believe, as the result of its methods, that matters were so urgent as was claimed.

Sir Walter Runciman, in a maiden speech, said the First Lord's accusation about masters and men was grossly incorrect. If yards were thrown open to masters and men, and these were allowed to carry on their work, as before the war, the result would be all that was required. (Continued on page two, column two)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—British airmen yesterday dropped 700 bombs and accounted for 24 hostile machines, losing only five. Three Freiburg raiders did not return.

German Raids Repulsed

LONDON, England (Friday)—Hostile raiders were repulsed in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and Poelcapelle last night, Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

West of Villers-Guislain British raiders entered the enemy lines and took a few prisoners.

There was mutual artillery activity (Continued on page four, column five)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Serbian Press Bureau in Washington has succeeded in obtaining from Austria by indirect means a document of international significance, the publication of which has been forbidden in Austria-Hungary. It is the manifesto of the Southern Slav Group in the Vienna Reichsrath, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian, German, Russian and Ukrainian delegations at Brest-Litovsk, signed in the name of 35 Jugo-Slav deputies (out of 37) by Dr. Anton Koroshetz, chief of the group. This bold and vigorous document demands a radical change in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary by the establishing of an independent and sovereign Jugo-Slav State.

The manifesto begins with an emphatic protest against the refusal of the Austro-Hungarian Government to permit representatives of the oppressed nationalities of the Dual Monarchy to share in the negotiations, and, after reviewing the oppression of the past, continues:

"The terrific pressure of the present world-war has resulted in the extermination of the flower of our youth, who have not infrequently found themselves opposed in battle to each other. At the same time there has been inside the Monarchy a bitter persecution of the Jugo-Slavs. Tens of thousands of families have been exterminated; men, women and children have been assassinated with or without ostensible grounds, their property plundered or destroyed. A still greater number of our people have been shut up under conditions of hideous tortures. Thousands of these have been driven away from their native soil. Thousands of citizens have been carried off as hostages by way of security for the Austro-Hungarian Army.

"Subsequently, after having been tortured, a large number of them have been done to death in various ways. In a warfare waged against civilians deprived of every means of defense, the governing power has gained an easy victory. Yet, in spite of all, the real desires of the people have come to the light of day and found brilliant expression in public. The so-called 'Constitutions' offered by the Monarchy as affording the possibility of further development of the peoples, are a farce; in reality these very 'Constitutions' trench the German and the Magyar in their organized oppression of the proletariat peoples. We demand:

"1. A peace immediate, general and democratic, with complete disarmament, with international guarantees and assurances for a free development of all nations, great and small.

"2. Full recognition and security of the complete and freely applied right of peoples to self-determination, especially in the question to know if they desire a free state and in which form this state should be established.

"3. We ask for our State nothing that belongs to another nation and is not belonging to our nation; we demand only that our State should consist of the territories inhabited by compact masses of our people, presenting no interruption of the continuity of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

"4. The sea, and especially the Adriatic Sea, must be free.

"Any peace which should attempt to perpetuate the existing situation would be no peace for the peoples of this Dual Monarchy.

"Such a peace would be the beginning of a struggle for life or death of the Austrian Slavs and a perpetual danger for new international conflicts."

In communicating this manifesto to the American press, Prof. Voytslav M. Yovanovitch, director of the Serbian Press Bureau, commented on it in the following terms:

"On May 30, 1917, the Jugo-Slav deputies in the Vienna Reichsrath, united in one group without destruction of political party, published their famous declaration demanding 'the union of all Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in one independent State, in accordance with the principle of nationality and the democratic principle.' Their program, boldly expressed, signified, as they declared, the minimum of national demands from the Dual Monarchy."

"On Aug. 7, 1917, they published a new resolution refusing to form part of or to support a parliamentary government, stating that 'to grant national autonomy in the existing provincial limits does not correspond to the Jugo-Slav program.'"

"Now they have practically declared war to the Austrian Government. They demand nothing less than a 'free State' and the right of giving to that State such a form of government as suits the Jugo-Slav people."

"The first thing we notice in their manifesto is the identity of expressions used by the Jugo-Slav leaders in Austria and those used in the Corfu declaration made on July 20, 1917, by the Serbian Government and the representatives of the Jugo-Slav Committee in London. With the exception of naming the Karageorgevitch dynasty as a national Jugo-Slav dynasty (omitted and for obvious reasons from

DEMAND MADE FOR JUGO-SLAV STATE

Reichsrath Manifesto Calling for a Radical Change Which Has Been Forbidden Publication in Austria-Hungary Given Out

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"Subsequently, after having been tortured, a large number of them have been done to death in various ways. In a warfare waged against civilians deprived of every means of defense, the governing power has gained an easy victory. Yet, in spite of all, the real desires of the people have come to the light of day and found brilliant expression in public. The so-called 'Constitutions' offered by the Monarchy as affording the possibility of further development of the peoples, are a farce; in reality these very 'Constitutions' trench the German and the Magyar in their organized oppression of the proletariat peoples. We demand:

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the Vienna manifesto), there is no essential difference between the two programs.

"The declaration of war by the United States to Austria and the recent declarations of President Wilson concerning the right of peoples to self-determination, have acted as a ferment with our people in Austria-Hungary, regardless of the fact that the German-Austrian and Magyar rulers of the Dual Monarchy have tried to misrepresent the President's words and to interpret them as being hostile to the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary."

"An Amsterdam dispatch announced a few days ago that the Austrian crisis had been 'temporarily solved' after Premier Seydler had pledged the Government to introduce a bill which would 'give the right of national self-determination' to the oppressed nationalities and which would grant them self-government 'within their own territories' so far as that 'corresponds with the dynastic and imperial loyalty of that region' and is 'compatible with the preservation of the entire State.'"

"That means that the Jugo-Slavs, who have been until now split up into 11 provincial administrations and divided between the Austrian and Hungarian states and the common 'Reichland' of Bosnia and Herzegovina, would also in the future be divided at least into three 'Jugo-Slavs'—the Austrian, the Hungarian and the Bosnian."

"I do not think that the Magyars would ever consent that Croatia-Slavonia, Banat and Batcka should be separated from the kingdom of Hungary, that Austria (and especially Germany) would ever permit the establishing of a third state within the frame of the Monarchy, which should possess the entire Atlantic coast and the ports of Trieste and Fiume (belonging both to the Jugo-Slav territory). I consider this declaration of Premier Seydler as a most recent specimen in the long series of political 'camouflage' launched by the Central Powers not so much for their domestic use (for the Slavs of Austria are too well acquainted with the methods of Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin and of Ballplatz in Vienna to permit themselves to be caught once more), but mainly for foreign consumption, chiefly that of America. I do not believe they will succeed in that, either."

Incidentally, General Maurice said the aerial activity was such as usually preceded an offensive and, while this might be accidental, there were now more reasons for anticipating an early development of offensive operations. The aerial exchanges had been very markedly in Britain's favor and simultaneously, the British air offensive was extending. The familiar German argument that Great Britain was not bearing her share because she did not defend so many miles in the west as France was analyzed by General Maurice, who said the correct standard was what proportion of the enemy forces were the British engaging. Half the German forces in the west were engaged on the British front and in no previous period of the war had such forces and such a large proportion of German forces been concentrated against the British.

In the East, Britain carried the whole burden of the war against Turkey in Palestine and Mesopotamia. Britain was bearing a considerable share of the war against the Bulgarians in the Balkans and in Italy she had also a considerable force. Elsewhere the British were finishing colonial wars with their operations against the Germans in Portuguese East Africa.

Except to rebut German propaganda, General Maurice did not wish to draw comparisons and no one could forget the great part played by France when the burden mainly fell upon her. Now it naturally fell upon the British, and without boasting it was necessary to say that no member of the Entente alliance had borne in this war a burden comparable to that assumed by the British Empire. This was due to the creation and development of Britain's new armies, the difficulties of which task America could now appreciate.

The most hopeful factor for the future of the Entente cause, General Maurice said, was the fact that there was another great Anglo-Saxon race treading the same path and preparing to relieve Britain of some part of the burden. In this connection no more hopeful field existed than in aerial warfare and if, without America's help, Britain was now developing her air supremacy and more than holding her own, imagination could hardly picture the result when the full American air force was in the field.

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enemy but in a supposedly safe trade for a neutral state, was en route to a port to which Germany had explicitly promised to leave open a safe passage and was torpedoed outside the torpedo zone.

"To add to the deliberateness of the offense, the Sardinero was destroyed after the submarine commander had made a thorough examination of the ship's papers and convinced himself of the nature and destination of the cargo, so that no plea of a 'mistake' can be entered by Germany. The evident intention and result of the act was to prevent Switzerland, whose urgent and immediate need of food is well known to Germany, from receiving the American grain; to destroy a Spanish ship for after war trade and to raise by this means the relative value and importance of each German ship afloat at the end of the war.

"By the Swiss-American agreement of Dec. 5 the Allies guaranteed to Switzerland for its admittedly urgent needs an eight months' supply of 240,000 tons of cereals on the assumption that Germany would safe-conduct the supply ships as specified in its proclamation on ruthless submarine warfare, which provide a safe route to the Mediterranean port of Cete, and promised that submarines would not molest such vessels.

"To accelerate delivery and provide for immediate necessities before grain from the Argentine, the neutral source of supply, could reach Switzerland, the War Trade Board even procured from the scanty supply in this country 30,000 tons of grain which had been earmarked for the Allies and allocated to Switzerland, arranging to replace it later by grain from the Argentine, and had further proved its good faith and desire to help out dependent neutrals by successful efforts to secure tonnage to transport the grain. The plans even contemplated bringing the ships back in ballast from Cete to accelerate shipments and remove any pretext for German submarine interference with the ships, either going or coming.

"It is hoped that Switzerland and other neutrals will contrast the respective attitudes of Germany and the United States toward the problem of feeding the neutrals, and will take due notice of this latest attempt of Germany to intimidate neutral shipowners through ruthless submarine warfare by carrying food to Switzerland. They will also note the same German spirit toward Holland, which Germany seems determined to prevent receiving food supplies except upon German terms."

Cause of Decision

Announcement Seen as Logical Result of Holland's Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The agreement reached by the Entente Allies and the United States, announced from London, to take over all Dutch ships in their harbors, is regarded here as the logical conclusion of the long delay in the negotiations with Holland. This delay, it is well understood here, is no fault of Holland's, but has been due to the pressure brought to bear by Germany to prevent any decision.

The conclusion has been reached that, if Holland should make any agreement relating to the use of her ships by the enemies of Germany, Berlin would immediately pounce upon her and it is this possibility that the Netherlands Government has been seeking to avoid. Now it is considered that with the action decided upon by the Entente and the United States, Holland will be absolved from all blame, so far as Germany is concerned, as the seizure is beyond Holland's power to prevent.

The Netherlands Minister, Augustus Phillips, had an appointment with President Wilson yesterday afternoon, when he was to present a final appeal from his Government that the action be delayed at least temporarily. The legal officials, beyond expressing their surprise over the seizure, had no comment to make, and said that no statement would be given out at present.

The seizure is explained as being entirely legal under the rules of international law, which permit a belligerent to make use of the ships of a neutral. Holland will be compensated in due time and any ships lost will be replaced after the war.

It is contemplated that the trade needs of Holland will be cared for as well as those of the Allies, and simultaneously with the announcement of the seizure, the War Trade Board has made public the regulation governing licenses for shipments to Holland. The announcement says: "Prospective importers in Holland should obtain from the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company an import certificate. Upon receipt of the certificate, the importer should notify the prospective exporter that such a certificate has been obtained and advise him of the serial number thereof. The exporter should thereupon apply to the Bureau of Exports, No. 1435 K Street, Northwest, Washington, for an export license, using application form X and such supplemental information sheets concerning the commodity as are required, and in addition, furnish on supplemental sheet X-102, the gross weight of the proposed shipment and the serial number of the import certificate of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company.

"Upon receipt by the Bureau of Exports of such application for export license, properly executed, and after due consideration by the War Board, the particulars thereof, if it is deemed advisable, may be forwarded to the War Trade Board representative abroad. This information will be sent by mail unless the applicant requests on supplemental sheet X-102 that it be mailed at his expense. Upon receipt of reply the application will be given further consideration and when a decision is reached the applicant will be promptly advised.

"Applicants should not forward funds with their applications. If cable charges are incurred, they will be ad-

vised in due course of the amount thereof.

"All shipments to Holland, except those consigned to the Government of the Netherlands, must be consigned directly to and only to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company. Every export license hereafter issued for shipment to Holland will have, in connection with the license number (as '999,999'), an identification letter and numerals, (as 'D-37'). Attention is called to treasury decision number 37,541 which requires that the license number including the identification letter and numerals (as '999,999-D-37'), be placed by each shipper upon all four copies of the shippers export declaration covering such shipment and that the same number with identifying letter and numerals be entered upon the ship's manifest opposite the description of the goods destined to Holland. The manifest must also bear the usual customs number of shipper's export declaration.

"The War Trade Board has determined that, in general, branches of United States corporations and other American houses established in neutral territory or in the territory of countries associated with the United States in the war shall obtain an enemy trade license from the War Trade Board before performing contracts, the performance of which involves trading with an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy'.

"As announced on Jan. 4, 1918 (War Trade Board Journal, No. 5, page 6), the War Trade Board authorized branches of American houses in foreign countries to perform all legal obligations enforceable in the courts of the country in which such branches were established, notwithstanding that such performance should involve trading with an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy'. This authorization has been rescinded and, in general, such branches must hereafter obtain a special enemy trade license covering the particular transaction, before performing any contract which involves trading with an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy'.

"The foregoing rule is subject to two exceptions, as announced on Jan. 28, 1918, and published on page 9 of War Trade Board Journal, No. 6, under the authorization of the board, announced on that date, foreign branches of American houses are licensed to deal in enemy commercial paper, when refusal to do so may result in failure to collect the debt, or will be a violation of local law, and branches of American banks, are authorized to receive enemy paper for collection and to participate in clearing house transactions in the ordinary course of business, notwithstanding enemy membership in the clearing house involved.

"The foreign branches are also authorized to pay or receive rent under existing leases to or from 'enemies' or 'allies of enemies'."

IRISH SITUATION IS DISCUSSED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

(Continued from page one)

ing the last 15 months, orders for 345 standard ships had been given, and only 17 had been built. He advocated placing practical shipbuilders at the head of ship construction and the minimum interference with industry.

Dr. Macnamara, for the Admiralty, admitted mistakes, but denied the Government were trying to foist them upon either employers or employees. He deprecated, as liable to produce delay, starting afresh, either a new shipbuilding ministry or department. Sir James Lithgow, of Messrs. Russell, shipbuilders of Glasgow, and Sir Thomas Ball of Messrs. Brown & Co., shipbuilders of the Clyde, were now assisting the Admiralty in addition to a shipbuilding council and, therefore, the idea that the Controller's department was conducted by amateurs was wide of the mark.

Lord Robert Cecil said there was no doubt that considerable numbers of German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia were now armed. The report that a German general was proceeding to Siberia lacked confirmation.

Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of the education bill providing that all children must attend school till they reach 14 years of age, which may be extended to 15, and put in 320 hours yearly at continuation schools while under 18, unless they have had full-time education, to the age of 16. Under 12 no child may be employed and over 12 only between school hours and 8 p. m. The bill provides for nursery schools, holiday and school camps, playing fields, physical training and medical inspection of the places of higher education.

Thursday—Mr. Balfour's forceful and candid speech today, in the House of Commons, on Japanese intervention, had a powerful, persuasive effect, and its friendliness to the Russian revolution pleased the members of the House, but he announced no final decision.

If, and when, Japan acted, it would be as a friend, not as an enemy, for preservation, not for plunder.

An organized German force proceeding from Riga to Vladivostok was not in prospect, but German penetration of Russia from end to end certainly was a menace which had already gone far, and which would be disastrous for Russia and the Allies. The Bolsheviks probably sincerely desired to resist that penetration, but every instrument of resistance had been destroyed. The Allies had therefore to consider whether they could not supply Russia what she lacked in Russia's own interests.

"Our relations with Russia in this war," Mr. Balfour ironically remarked, "do not suggest gain." The Allies believed that Germany, if she spread her tentacles throughout Russia, would secure the whole of Russia's huge resources, especially those of the richest part, Western Siberia. Germany would encourage disorder in Russia until the Russians would say something must be done, good or bad, to end this, and



Asia Minor to Tibet

Map showing the Baghdad railway, the route from Odessa through Persia to Karachi and the route east of the Caspian Sea to Afghanistan. Either of the two latter are being heralded through the German press bureau as now being open, and as offering great advantages over the Baghdad way.

then Germany would proceed to establish order through a still worse autocracy, leaning upon foreign powers for its existence.

"Japan," Mr. Balfour concluded, with a warm eulogy, "was not actuated by selfish or dishonorable motives and would be loyal, as always, to her promises."

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Liberal, for Northampton, asked Mr. Balfour whether he could give the House any information regarding the rumors as to the intentions of Japan in Asiatic Russia, and what was the attitude of Great Britain on this subject.

Lord Robert Cecil, he said, had made a statement on the question which was of a startling character and most unfortunate at the present time. There was not the slightest evidence, he declared, in support of the statement that a large number of German prisoners in Siberia had been armed and that a German general was on the way to organize them. There was no evidence that Germany was going to play into the Allies' hands and discipline her forces by a mad expedition into Siberia. If the Allies occupied Russia's eastern provinces they could not at the peace conference be able to raise their voice in behalf of the world for Lithuania or Rumania.

He dwelt upon the fact that President Wilson was the only allied statesman to send a message to the Moscow conference and declared that the avowed policy and language of President Wilson were quite at variance with those of Lord Robert Cecil, which contemplated a policy which would mean that Japan would have to make war on the Soviet Government of Russia, because if she entered Russia she would be resisted by the Russian Soviet troops. If Japan entered Russian territory and seized and occupied it at the mandate of the alliance it would follow with almost absolute certainty that this territory would not be returned.

Asked by a member "Why not," Mr. Lees-Smith replied:

"Did Japan return Korea?" Mr. Lees-Smith followed the line of policy laid down by President Wilson. If she did not, but gave way to the desires of Japan, she would not be acting for her own best interests, for Russia, despite what had happened, would remain a great country, and when she revived, democratic and stronger, Great Britain would be glad to have her as a friend.

Alexander M. Scott, Liberal, Glasgow, contended that the danger to the stores at Vladivostok was insignificant in comparison with the menace with which the whole allied campaign and strategy in the East were threatened.

Question Now Untimely

Administration Deprecates Bringing Up of Irish Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sudden projection of the Irish question into the war situation, or rather the attempt to bring it up, does not meet with the approval of the Administration. Not that the President does not have full sympathy for the Irish people, but the merits of this or any other question are not to be considered while the war for civilization itself is on. It is known that the Administration deprecates the intrusion of any question which will either detract from interest in the war, or which will have a tendency to lessen the unification of the public.

It is not possible to prove conclusively at this moment that the attempt to force congressional action had its beginning in Berlin, but there are strong suspicions of it, especially as it appears to be the purpose to show that Great Britain and the United States are not closely allied in the war, but are merely co-belligerents.

The close union of the United States and Great Britain in the war and the understanding that exists are considered even more intimate than any that could come from a formal agreement. The convention that has been entered

into relating to the recruiting of the nationals of one in the country of the other is pointed to as an example of the unity between the countries.

The recruiting convention is awaiting ratification. The treaty provides that within 60 days after ratification men of military age who are subjects of Great Britain from England, Scotland or Wales and who are in the United States shall be recruited here. After 60 days these subjects shall be liable to draft under the laws of this country governing its own citizens. The exception is made providing that in the cases of British subjects from British possessions other than England, Scotland and Wales, who are now domiciled in the United States, such persons may be exempted. This is considered to relieve Irishmen who are now domiciled in the United States from being drafted.

It appears that leading Irish-Americans are starting a drive in Washington to make the Irish question an issue in the Congress of the United States at the very time when statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic are fully convinced that on the unity and cooperation of the two great English-speaking peoples depends the future of civilization. This drive, it is predicted, will meet with no success, as a large majority in Congress is ready to suppress at this time any propaganda, however legitimate, that may in any way embarrass the Government of Great Britain in its efforts to solve the Irish question.

Declaring that Great Britain is merely our "co-belligerent" and not our "ally," and that therefore the Irish question must be weighed on its merits by America and not prejudiced, 16 leading Irish-American men and women filed with Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday an open letter asking that a date be set for a public hearing on the numerous resolutions now pending in Congress on the Irish question.

Among the resolutions pending are those introduced by Representatives McCormick, Gallagher and Mason of Chicago, McLaughlin of Philadelphia, Morin of Pittsburgh, Kennedy of Rhode Island, Cary of Milwaukee and Miss Rankin. Of these resolutions it is sufficient to say that there is reason to believe that not even their authors considered them sufficiently important to press them. They were, in some instances, at least, introduced to satisfy Irish-American constituents whose hatred of Great Britain is greater than their desire to see Germany defeated. Of the two Pennsylvania members who have resolutions pending, it will be enough to point out that they were introduced by the German-American Alliance.

Among those who are taking part in this drive are to be found the names of John Devoy and Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, both of whom are believed to have been prominently associated with German propagandists in the United States. Among those signing the letter are:

From New York City—Justice Daniel F. Cohalan; John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic-American; Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, chairman of the Irish Women's Council; Padraic Colum and Mary Colum.

From Philadelphia—Joseph McGarrity, chairman of the Irish Volunteer Committee of America; President Luke Dillon of the Associates Clann-Gael Clubs of Philadelphia; James

B. Givin, chairman of Philadelphia's branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom; Francis S. Clark, chairman of the Philadelphia Council of the Irish Volunteers; Francis O'Kane, president of the Philo-Celtic Society of Philadelphia, and the Rev. T. J. Hurton, president of the Stendas Irish School.

From Buffalo—John T. Ryan, chairman Irish Nationalist Committee; Emmet Branch of the Gaelic League; William P. Kilcawley, president of the Plunkett Branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom; Martin Coyne, president of the Erie County Branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Mrs. Sabina O'Leary Givin, chairman of the Buffalo Chapter of the Irish Women's Council.

The letter filed with Chairman Flood reads as follows:

"At least eight members of the House of Representatives have introduced resolutions on Ireland's claims at the peace conference. Almost every issue of the Congressional Record contains memorials and petitions from Americans of Irish descent urging Congress to take up the consideration of the Irish question at this time. As representatives of loyal and patriotic organizations of Irish-Americans deeply interested in the achievement of a final just and peaceable settlement of the Irish question, we respectfully request the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to set a date for a public hearing to: (A) Those representatives whose resolutions on the Irish question have been referred to your committee for consideration, and to (B) the representatives of responsible and patriotic organizations of Americans who have filed petitions with the Speaker of the House and with your committee on behalf of those resolutions.

"Great Britain, as the President has frequently reminded us, is not our 'ally,' but merely our 'co-belligerent.' As he has shown in his position on the proposed invasion of Siberia by Japan, our attitude toward our 'co-belligerents' is to be defined, not by a supine regard for their selfish interests but by eternal principles of right and wrong. Upon those principles Ireland's cause is based. Among the 'voices of humanity' which are 'in the air,' surely none is more poignant and persistent than the voice of that unhappy island whose 15,000,000 exiles are among the most devoted sons and daughters of this Republic. On their behalf, we respectfully ask an early opportunity to be heard."

DR. SOLF ON COLONIAL WISHES OF GERMANY

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, speaking in Cologne, declared that the only lasting peace possible would come when Germany's colonial wishes were considered to a greater extent than in the past.

GERMAN GENERAL'S STATEMENT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—"If the enemy do not want peace, they must fight the most tremendous battle of the war on the western front," Quartermaster-General Ludendorff declared in an interview with the Cologne Volks Zeitung, according to copies received here today.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted for favor, 8.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 40.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 28.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.

GERMANY AND JAPANESE ISSUE

Sections of the German Press Show Uneasiness Over the Developments in the Far East

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Vienna correspondent of the Tijd says:

"Despite peace with Russia and in contrast with the diplomatic world, the feeling among the people of Vienna continues pessimistic. Pan-Germans, in forcing events, are severely condemned."

After remarking that in Austria, Belgium is not regarded in the nature of a pawn, like other occupied territories, the correspondent attributes the German Chancellor's increasing clearness regarding Belgium to the influence of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and the opinions which have reached the Chancellor from Vienna and high ecclesiastical circles. He says he has reason to believe that Germany will soon speak even more clearly.

Some sections of the German press are becoming uneasy over developments in the Far East.

The Frankfurter Zeitung considers that the breaking up of Russia into a number of independent states is a bad policy for Germany, and urges that the greatest tact and prudence be used in dealing with the border states so that they will not "in the future sigh for a reunion with Russia and become so many thorns in Germany's side." The Zeitung further adds:

"Clearly, the Entente policy is to use the Japanese alliance to shove Germany out of Asiatic markets forever. Germany played their game by breaking up Russia. Germany now has no more hope than ever of being able to conduct a Far Eastern policy except in conjunction with Great Britain and Russia. That is why a weak Russia will not contribute to Germany's ultimate welfare."

Captain von Salzmann, the military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, writes:

"Germany too late began to realize that the time might come when the United States and Japan would see that war is not always the most profitable way of settling differences. Germany's Russian policy has played the game brilliantly for Great Britain and the United States. In the same way Germany has increased Holland's debt of gratitude to Great Britain."

"It should have been Germany's game to earn Holland's gratitude by guaranteeing her the safe possession of her East Indian colonies, but instead of this she cemented the Anglo-Japanese alliance and delivered the Dutch colonies from Japanese pressure southward by opening the door to Japanese enterprise in Russia."

"Only the most limited intelligence can believe that the breakup of Russia will be to Germany's advantage. The true results of Germany's Russian policy already are patent in the lessening of the differences between Japan and the United States, and the cementing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the consequent security of the Anglo-Indian and Australian colonial possessions, as well as the Dutch and French colonies in Southeast Asia."

"The consequences are that Germany again finds herself without friends in the world, while Great Britain laughs in the background."

AMERICA'S LEADER

Beaded Tip

SHOE LACES

SEE that the wrapper says "BEADED"

to be sure of the genuine

"Tip That Can't Pull Off"

At Shoe Stores and Boot Blacks

Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
MERCEDES SHOE LACES

Filene's

Misses' tinted batiste blouses, \$2



Rainbow green, clear yellow, pale pink, rose and Lucille blue with ruffled collar and cuffs of white.

—Hair-line stripes are new. Misses' hair-striped tubsilk blouses have come at \$5.75.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

President of British Board of Agriculture Says Every Farmer Should Belong to a Cooperative Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Leslie Scott, M. P., president at the conference of leading societies in the agricultural cooperative movement which was held at the Holborn Restaurant under the auspices of the Agricultural Organization Society.

The following letter from Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, was read:

"Farming is a business in which, as in every other industry, union is strength. Union also means cheaper production and, therefore, increased net returns. As a unit of production, ordinary sized farms are handicapped in the commercial race by the smallness of the acreage. The advantages of union might be gained by throwing them together into large commercial holdings of many thousands acres, but it would be gained by sacrificing the individual independence, initiative, and enterprise which agriculture values so highly and so justly. The easiest method of uniting is to join a cooperative society, which secures for farmers the benefit of union and yet preserves for them the complete control of their own business. Every farmer should belong to a cooperative society."

"To illustrate one side only, if farmers bulk their orders they obtain lower quotations, larger discounts, and lower railway rates. But the society to which they belong must be strong and effective, either from its own reserve or from its association with more powerful bodies. Small societies, like small farmers, must cooperate. They must unite, and in obtaining this amalgamation or federation of the weaker associations, the Agricultural Organization Society will be a most useful mediator. The creation of an agricultural wholesale society offers immense opportunities. I should like to see it established and become financially strong. Farmers can make it what they like if they choose. I believe that the plans for the reorganization of the Agricultural Organization Society will enable farmers to govern its destinies themselves, and will enable a wholesale society of great financial strength to be established. The credit proposals which will be submitted to you are designed to supply a much needed want of the agricultural community. The word 'farmers' is intended to include all those who cultivate the land. In this sense allotment holders are farmers, and I trust that the union of all cultivators of the land in this sense will help to bridge the gap between town and country. If it succeeds in doing this the Agricultural Organization Society will confer an inestimable boon on all those who are interested in the farming community."

This letter, the chairman stated, showed that Mr. Prothero was in complete sympathy with the policy of their society, which had been framed after consultation with the farmers who were members of all the affiliated societies. If the great mass of farmers in the country would combine in the cooperative movement they would be able to bring the finished article to the consumer at such a rate as would benefit both the farmer and the consumer. There had never been such an opportunity as the present time for combining for the benefit of producers and consumers alike as well as in the best interests of the country as a whole. The idea was that farmers and allotment holders should meet together and discuss their difficulties. He was sure that in this way they would come to understand each other and their difficulties would be overcome.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. P. D. Acland stated that the membership of the Agricultural Organization Society had doubled since allotment holders had become affiliated and it now numbered 80,000. Viscount Deorhurst expressed the hope that the society would adhere to the policy laid down in Mr. Prothero's letter of having one large organization. Much trouble had been caused by small societies started by unauthorized persons working in opposition to large county societies, and he hoped that this would be avoided in future.

On the second day of the conference, Mr. Leslie Scott made a speech dealing with the question of the capitalization of the proposed Central Wholesale Society, which was to act as a medium between producers and consumers. Industrial enterprise had, he said, obtained far greater results financially than had agricultural enterprise. In the United Kingdom, £1,500,000,000 had been invested in industrial enterprise and the value of the output of manufactured articles, less cost of raw material, was £1,300,000,000. In farming enterprise the amount invested was £800,000,000 and the output only £1,000,000,000. In the first case, therefore, the net output was nearly one to one and in the second, one to eight. This was to be accounted for by the absence of combination and cooperation in agriculture, by which alone the reduction in the cost of production could be achieved. He wanted the farmers to increase their turnover to something like £1,000,000,000. The president of the Board of Agriculture was working very hard to get satisfactory conditions for agriculture, and he was confident that if allotment holders came into the new society they would not suffer on any question of land tenure.

It was decided that the wholesale society should be formed on the double basis of farmers and allotment holders, and that £100,000 should be raised as the initial capital from the societies. It was recommended that

the farmers' cooperative societies should contribute £1 per member and 2 per cent of the total average turnover for the past three years. After a consultation the allotment holders agreed to recommend their societies to contribute 1s. per member per annum for five years, and 2 per cent of the turnover, and that in the event of dissolution or diminution of membership an allotment society should be entitled to ask the wholesale society to pay back the share capital at par. The conference having agreed to this arrangement, the chairman stated that he hoped the new society would be in working order before the end of March. He pointed out that the object of the credit system proposed by the scheme was to enable farmers to get credit for the purchase of goods for the development of their farms which would strengthen the position of agriculturists and the cooperative movement. It would mean mutual benefit. The Mutual Insurance Fund would cover all possible risks of bad debts, and he believed the Government might be induced to give a temporary guarantee to the banks to enable such a sound credit scheme to be established.

SENOR ALVAREZ AND SPANISH ELECTIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The attitude, conduct, activity and speeches of Señor Melquiades Alvarez in the course of the present election campaign in Spain are a matter of general interest and some surprise. He has been the chief organizer of the Left bloc, which is making such a demonstration. It has to be understood, however, that while he is thus joined up with the Left, he preserves his Reformista attitude upon the question of Republicanism and monarchies, so the situation is somewhat delicate. The Reformista Party, set going by him and Señor Azcarate, was originally a section split off from the Republicans. They seemed to put themselves forward as being more moderate, and more broad-minded, perhaps, than the old Republicans and they had new and original ideas for the government of their country. They looked deeper and could see some good in monarchies. King Alfonso had a famous interview with the two leaders and they became more monarchist than ever, and attached themselves to a form of monarchism, which, in effect, is very much what the Parliamentary Assembly has recently demanded, a reformed constitution with Parliament in full power, and a King to serve various useful purposes.

But a few months ago, at a mammoth meeting of the Izquierdas, as the Left is known in Spain, in the Plaza de Torres at Madrid, Señor Melquiades Alvarez, a man who is sometimes carried away by his enthusiasms, passionately declared that the monarchy was a disappointing failure, that those in high places, whomsoever they might be, would need to take care, and that for his part and that of the Reformistas, they had finished with certain hopes and back they were going to Republicanism. On the morning Señor Alvarez seems to have thought a little better of it, and no more was heard of the collapse of the old Reformista doctrine nor of the adoption of pure revolutionary Republicanism. But the union of the Izquierdas remained and gathered strength. Señor Alvarez' speeches were frank and earnest, and they had a way of appealing to the people. He appeared at the Teatro Circo at Cordova in support of the Lerrouxista candidate, Señor Jacinto. Here he had something to say about monarchies, and praised the English system, remarking that they had such monarchies in Italy and Germany, but not in Spain since 1898. The Reformistas, he said, had many points of agreement with the Izquierdas which enabled them to make an electoral propaganda pact nonrevolutionary. He said he was not an enemy of religion. In Spain the Constitution was a dead letter, and in agreement with the Crown, the various governments simply trampled on it. Justice in Spain was in a state of decay. The instruction laws were neglected and schools were lacking. His work in the Cortes on behalf of renovation was useless in the circumstances. He attacked Señor Maura for the war in Morocco, declaring that he ought to be ostracized for it. He wound up by censuring Señores Ventosa, Rodes, La Cierva and Zamora, and said that no man, unless he were honest, should figure among those fighting forces of the Left. The people very much liked this speech.

At another meeting in the Teatro Mora at Huelva, Señor Alvarez was equally interesting. Here he declared his sympathy with the junta movement, initiated last June by the army officers, who then only asked for morality and justice, but he thought their attitude and behavior today was a mistake. In some respects, he said, he was a Socialist, and he denied that the mines, railways and other great undertakings of national importance should be the property of the State. He strongly attacked the Bank of Spain for piling up the gold in its vaults, while the poor people had nothing to eat, and he quoted, with approval, an epigram recently delivered by Señor Alba, who said that Spain is a land in which a thousand families dine and all the others starve. The Minister of War, Señor La Cierva, he urged, was disqualified for government office by his conduct in 1909 in dealing with the Barcelona riots. As to the European war, he did not look upon it as a war between two peoples, but as between two civilizations. France and her allies represented the true civilization, and Germany and her friends stood for barbarity and force. "I have not asked that Spain should make armed intervention," he said, "but only an intervention of sympathy and adhesion."

GREAT PATRIOTIC MEETING IN MILAN

Gathering Organized by Milanese Patriotic Association Held in Honor of the Parliamentary Group of National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Milan has been the scene of a great patriotic manifestation organized by the Milanese Patriotic Association in honor of the parliamentary group of national defense. Signor Orlando had consented to speak at the meeting and the date had been altered in the hope that he would be able to fulfill his engagement, but this the Premier found himself unable to do. Signor Chiesa, Undersecretary of State for Aviation, who represented the Government at the meeting, received a telegram from Signor Orlando from Paris expressing his pleasure that Signor Chiesa was attending the meeting as a member of the Government. The great Scala Theater was the scene of the principal meeting, and the piazza outside was filled with those unable to obtain an entrance. Twenty-six senators and 70 deputies were present, and the whole of the 151 members of the group had expressed their approval and support of the meeting.

The first speaker, Signor Luzzatto, declared that that meeting marked an important step in Italian political life. It was the first time that a collective manifestation by an important parliamentary group had taken the place of separate statements made by separate public men. It was the first time that members of Parliament had come in contact with the country in so important and solemn a manner; the urgency of the times had overruled their usual customs. Milan was proud to have the parliamentary group as their guests, because it was proud of having given the strongest support to the war. It was very right, Signor Scialoja declared, that Milan with her patriotic past should have been chosen for the first meeting of the Group of National Defense. He went on to declare that the wish of the Italians was for war until victory was achieved, denouncing the idea of a German peace, and declaring that servitude was not peace. He spoke of the meeting then taking place in which the representatives of Italy and the Allies were strengthening the ties which united them in the struggle for universal freedom and human solidarity. The Government would have the support of the sound part of Parliament if it knew how to work with energy, nor would it lack backing in the country. His declaration that Trieste and Udine, the "irredenta," and the invaded provinces were more united than ever, aroused great enthusiasm.

The next speaker was Signor Girardini, the deputy for Udine, who contrasted the war aims of the Entente with those of the enemy. He declared that this meeting of the group of National Defense would not be the last. After Milan, they would go to Rome and Naples, and then return to the Chamber expressing the utterance of the whole of the people of Italy. He was followed by Signor Chiesa, who declared that that meeting could not lack a representative of the Government. The only object of the Government, he said, must be to free the country at whatever cost and to free it victoriously. Decisive action was necessary in internal as well as external affairs. They trusted their allies who, in turn, trusted them. Today liberty must be understood to imply discipline, sacrifice, and renunciation if they did not want to lose it forever. That great manifestation, he said, would give strength and confidence to the Government.

The following speaker was an American, Signor La Guardia, a deputy to the American Congress and also an officer. America, he said, had entered the war to bring it to an end, not to prolong it. His country did not seek territory in Europe, nor colonies nor indemnities; she had come into the war simply to help the civilized nations and to cooperate with the Allies in the destruction of Prussian militarism. Much yet remained to be done, but victory was no longer distant. The speaker's declaration that Count Cernin's recent utterances on the subject of the Italian intervention were a certificate of honor for Italy, brought the whole audience to its feet in an outburst of applause. Some people in the gallery threw down handfuls of the little tri-colored leaflets advocating subscription to the new war loan and La Guardia took advantage of the incident to improvise an exhortation to his hearers on the duty of subscribing to the loan. He ended by declaring that America was at war because she loved peace and wished to be the last war. For this reason American soldiers were fighting by the side of the Allies. A scene of great enthusiasm followed, all the audience again standing and applauding while the band played the American national anthem. The two last speakers were Signor Pitacco, representing Trieste, who was very warmly received, and Signor Slavacek, a delegate from the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, who said he brought Bohemia's greetings and expressed the hope that the union of the nationalities oppressed by the Hapsburgs might bring about the downfall of Austria.

In addition to the great meeting in the Scala Theater, a series of meetings took place between the Milanese Association and the senators and deputies belonging to the Parliamentary Group of National Defense. Among the principal subjects discussed was the need for a reform in the censorship, one speaker recommending the example set in France under M. Clemenceau, and the suppression of the defeatist press. One of the speakers also deprecated the report of "neutralist" manifestations

"whether black or red" by the patriotic press. A more thoroughgoing internment of enemy aliens in Italy was also advocated by a number of speakers, and it was urged that they should be gathered into camps or in some way isolated from the rest of the population. The adoption of more vigorous methods for dealing with strikers or "imboscato" was also strongly urged. After-war reconstruction was also considered at the meeting. The congress passed an order of the day declaring that the Austrian question had no less international importance than the German menace with regard to the future of the Balkan Peninsula and the Eastern Mediterranean, and that a future of freedom could only be assured to the Danubian and Balkan peoples by the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary.

A number of the senators and deputies attended a meeting of a private character held by the recently constituted "Irredenta Social Democracy," at which common action among the oppressed peoples of Austria-Hungary was advocated as well as the need for finding means of making public opinion in other countries understand the intimate connection between the claims of the Italians, Tzecho-Slovaks, Jugoslavs, and Rumanians. Finally, after a number of speeches had been made by S. S. Cicotti, de Ambris, Agnelli, and others, Signor Barzilai declared that, in spite of different points of view, they were all agreed as to the need for a rapprochement with the Jugoslavs, but before putting their proposals in a definite form they would decide to meet again in Rome.

SERIOUS POSITION OF IRISH LINEN INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The Irish linen industry is facing an extremely serious position owing to the failure of the customary imports of flax from Russia. Recently a meeting was convened in Belfast, under the presidency of Mr. J. G. Crawford, chairman of the sub-committee for Ireland of the Flax Control Board, and a director in the York Street Flax Spinning Company, Ltd., to discuss the situation.

In a circular dealing with the position of the Irish linen trade it was stated that while all steps were being taken to induce Irish farmers to grow an increased quantity of flax, the yield even at the best would be inadequate to keep the Irish mills and factories going and the workers employed on the production of the aeroplane cloth so essential for the war equipment of Great Britain and her allies. In the circumstances it was decided by a provincial committee appointed by the Flax Control Board, that in order to avoid disaster the linen trade should rent land and cultivate flax themselves, in addition to the increased acreage to be cultivated by the farmers. The Provisional Committee decided that to insure the success of the scheme it would be necessary for the firms and companies engaged in the linen trade to give financial guarantees. If this were done, the Flax Control Board were prepared to ask the Government for a supplemental guarantee, which it was hoped would amount to £1,500,000. The Flax Control Board proposed that the trade should guarantee not less than £500,000. This joint government and trade guarantee, it was intimated, would be sufficient for the cultivation of about 70,000 acres. It was pointed out that there was every prospect of the scheme being profitable, but even in the event of a loss no guarantor would lose more than the amount of his guarantee. For the purposes of the guarantee it is proposed that the trade should be divided into three groups: (1) spinners; (2) power loom manufacturers; and (3) merchants, bleachers, finishers and all sections not covered by the two first groups. The basis of assessment proposed is at 6s. 8d. per spindle for group (1), at £3 per loom for group (2), and a contribution based upon 1 1/4 per cent on the turnover for the last completed war year for group (3).

In opening the proceedings at the Belfast meeting when the position of the Irish linen trade was discussed, the chairman, after referring to the difficulty of getting sufficient flaxseed, said that the joint subcommittee of spinners and manufacturers, of which he was a member, had taken 5000 acres of land on which they intended to grow Canadian common seed. These lands, he stated, would not otherwise have been put under flax, and already the greater part was plowed or was being plowed. The committee had bought sufficient seed for 10,000 acres but they were unable to proceed until they had a guarantee for doing so. Mr. Crawford then appealed to the meeting to give the guarantees for growing the flax.

A resolution was subsequently put to the meeting and passed unanimously to the effect that in view of the peril to Great Britain and her Allies of any shortage of linen aeroplane cloth, and recognizing the great hardships that would result from a stoppage of the Irish linen trade, representatives of all sections of the trade approved of the provisional committee's scheme for flax cultivation, and pledged themselves to raise a guarantee of £500,000 on condition that the Government would give a guarantee for £1,500,000.

LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces

A Free Lecture on Christian Science

BY
EZRA W. PALMER, C.S.B., of Denver, Colorado
Member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston
This (Friday) Evening, March 15, at Eight O'Clock
You Are Cordially Invited

RECENT STRIKES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

German Writer Suspects Austrian Government of Being Connected With Them for "Its Own Particular Ends"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Vienna dispatches of the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt concerning the strike movement in Austria-Hungary, were as interesting as anything that has appeared on the subject in either the German or the Austro-Hungarian press.

The Frankfort paper's correspondent confined himself very largely to the bearing of the movement on German-Austrian relations, and was one of those who did not hesitate to intimate, especially after the appearance in the Vienna Fremdenblatt of an article expressing Austrian confidence in Herr von Kuehlmann and opposition to Prince Buelow's alleged candidature for his post, that the Austrian Government itself had a hand in the matter for the furtherance of its own particular ends. Thus, writing on Jan. 16, he observed: "An article in the Arbeiter Zeitung, passed by the censor, reads: 'We must reckon with the possibility of a failure of the (Brest-Litovsk) negotiations and a continuance of the war until either the aristocracy again in Russia, or the democracy in Germany and Austria-Hungary determines the conditions of peace. The sole advantage of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, therefore, is that we at least know why the war must be continued.' This language on the part of the Arbeiter Zeitung and the attitude of the censor must be carefully noted. It is becoming more and more clear that, with the semi-acquiescence of the Government, the peoples of Austria, including the Germans, only wish to continue the war until the Entente is ready for an agreed peace; indeed, that they regard this agreement in itself, together with the liberation of all peoples from their imperialists, one of the war aims. Development here tends more and more away from an exclusive nationalism to a democratic internationalism. This development must be kept in view in order not to run the danger of eventually standing alone for a triumphant power-peace that would mean the perpetuation of militarism. No agitation and no capriciousness on the part of the Entente has so prejudicial an effect on the relations between Austria and Germany as the attitude of the German Fatherland Party."

By the following day the article in the Fremdenblatt had appeared, and the strike movement had assumed still larger proportions, and, ignoring a previous announcement that the Fremdenblatt had severed its connection with the Austrian Government, the Frankfurter Zeitung's correspondent observed that it was evident that official Austrian policy was decidedly opposed to the effort being made in Germany to substitute a Pan-German annexationist program for that of an agreed peace, and added significantly: "It is one of the idiosyncrasies of Austrian political procedure that it presses the loud pedal somewhat on occasion, and permits its own voice to be strengthened by that of the people. Whether the echo will not this time exceed the volume of sound intended we will not inquire. In any case a labor movement has set in today in response to a manifesto, which, although it arose from the curtailment of the bread ration, has now assumed a political character."

Writing three days later, the correspondent reported: "The strike broke out suddenly and was as complete a surprise for the authorities as for the leaders of the Social Democratic Party and the workers themselves. When on Monday, the 14th, the curtailment of the flour ration and the hitch in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations became known, the workers in a factory in Wiener-Neustadt downed tools, and descended into the streets. By Tuesday, the whole of the Wiener-Neustadt works with their 90,000 hands were at a standstill. By Wednesday, the strike

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LECTURE

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had spread to Vienna itself, and on Friday newspaper compositors also stopped work despite the greatest efforts on the part of the party leaders, and by Saturday the food and transport branches alone were still working; this in the interest of the working class itself, of course, which, although very rapid in its decisions, by no means loses its head. So far order has been in no way disturbed; no excesses or looting have taken place. The working class is disciplining itself. The more seriously, therefore, is its movement to be taken."

After enumerating the measures taken to secure a settlement, and the prospects of their success, the writer concluded this dispatch as follows: "Nothing would be more mistaken than to regard the whole matter as done with if work should be everywhere resumed tomorrow without further resistance. We have already said that the movement was at bottom the reflex result of the attitude of the annexationists and of the apostles of force in Berlin. The working class in Austria has recognized its power in this connection. The authorities have very wisely avoided allowing matters to come to a trial of strength which, in view of the attitude of the whole population, including the troops, would not have ended in favor of state authority. Now the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party have also been warned, and will be on their guard. They will remain at the head of the movement. They will no longer permit themselves to be driven by the masses, but will lead them. If in Berlin the advocates of a pure-power peace should make a show of brushing aside the Reichstag majority, and of defending the old method of power resting on a purely military basis, they must reckon with finding Austria-Hungary not only not on their side, but on that of their opponents; that is, assuredly, on the side of the great majority of the German people itself. The proceedings of the last few days have had almost the effect of a plebiscite: Austria, with dwindling exceptions, to whom the authorities do not belong, is not in the camp of the Pan-German annexationists. What effect this plebiscite will have on the relations between the German Empire and Austria undoubtedly depends most of all upon Berlin. What further consequences it will have for the future aspect of Austria-Hungary if the 'Austro-Polish' solution is now dealt with directly under the aegis of an uninfused popular vote, and what the consequences will be for Mittel-Europa, for Galicia, and finally for the fate of Austria itself, the future alone must teach. It would be vain to try to anticipate the judgment of events in these directions."

TABLET AT KAIMAKCHALAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKA, Greece—The French Minister, Vicomte de Fontenay, has visited, with His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Serbia, the positions at Kaimakchalan, and it is intended, the vicomte learns, to erect a commemorative monument worthy of the noble deeds there enacted. It has already been officially decided that France will be represented thereon by a commemorative plaque, which will also be a souvenir of the Franco-Serb fraternity in arms. The Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pashitch, on receiving the news of this decision, replied to the French Minister that he had informed His Majesty the King of Serbia, and also His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and he begged His Excellency to thank the French Government for this compliment, which was especially gratifying as a symbol of comradeship in arms, and as a token of the sympathy which the Government and the people of France had always manifested toward Serbia.

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DRY AMENDMENT'S DELAY SCHEDULED

Little Change in New York Assembly Vote Predicted, and Senate Likely to Follow—Anti-Saloon Leader Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The next move in the State Legislature on the prohibition question will be by the Assembly on Monday evening or Tuesday morning, when the federal amendment incorporating the referendum will come up. Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, leader in the Assembly, said on Thursday night that there will be little change in the vote, and that the result of the action will be to defer ratification or rejection of the federal amendment by the Legislature until next year.

All of the prohibition measures, including the federal amendment, have been made a special order in the Senate for next Wednesday. It is predicted that some such action as has been taken by the Assembly will be voted at that time in the Senate, several of the senators welcoming the opportunity to vote for delay until after the voters of the State have declared themselves in a referendum.

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was the subject of bitter attack for more than an hour in the Assembly on Thursday. It was caused by a personal letter by Mr. Anderson to the Republican assemblymen, in which he denounced their support of the referendum to delay action on the federal amendment as a "crooked liquor trick." "The referendum on national prohibition has no warrant in law, and would have no binding force," said Mr. Anderson. "It is a crooked liquor trick, fathered by liquor men." Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh of Albany made a motion to censure Mr. Anderson and deprive him of the privileges of the floor. After a long discussion, during which the superintendent was repeatedly attacked, the motion was withdrawn at the suggestion of Leader Adler.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the Silver Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Mr. Charles Colin, a chief officer in the mercantile marine, in recognition of his services in rescuing an injured seaman from a sinking ship.



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MAYORALTY BILL LEGALITY RAISED

Representative Martin Declares
the Measure Contemplates
Abridgment of Constitutional
Right of a Citizen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The question of the constitutionality of the bill to provide that the Mayor of Boston shall not be a candidate for reelection has been raised in the Legislature. Representative Martin of Hyde Park declares it is unconstitutional, in his estimation, and he intends to point out to Governor McCall that the measure should be vetoed on these grounds.

Mr. Martin declares that the bill contemplates an abridgment of the constitutional right of a citizen of Massachusetts to be a candidate for public office. He asserts that if Mayor Peters chose to be a candidate at the end of his present term, there is no constitutional provision to prevent his running, regardless of the enactment of the pending bill.

Mr. Martin believes there should be no such restriction upon the mayoralty as proposed in the bill. He points out that no successful business house ever thinks of limiting the service of its officials to a definite term of years, but keeps them just so long as they are giving efficient administration.

The administration of Boston's municipal affairs, he maintains, is in reality a business proposition, and should be treated as any other big business enterprise is handled, without being subject to politics.

A fruitless attempt was made in the House today by Representative Doyle of New Bedford to rescind Thursday's vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed. It has been passed by the Upper House and goes to Governor McCall for his signature after its enactment in both branches.

BRIBERY ATTRIBUTED TO LIQUOR INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Three special Indian agents, H. M. Spawm, M. E. Langford and S. T. Flowers, have been arrested, charged with accepting bribes from certain wholesale liquor interests of Wichita Falls, Tex., and Oklahoma whiskey runners to bring intoxicants from Texas into this State. Langford and Flowers were arrested here, and Spawm at Wichita Falls, Tex. They are all to be arraigned there before the United States commissioner. The two men apprehended here are charged with accepting \$2000 from a go-between representing the whiskey dealers and Oklahoma City bootleggers, for facilitating the passage of intoxicants into this State.

The matter was called to the attention of Cato Selis, commissioner of Indian affairs, when he stopped off here en route to Camp Doniphan. Pressure was brought to bear on him here by business interests of Osage County to revoke his order withholding payments of \$1,600,000 in Indian royalties to the Osages until such time as the illegal sale of liquor is stopped among those Indians. Commissioner Selis declared that he will not withdraw the order until conclusive evidence is presented to him that the illegal sale of intoxicants is entirely stopped.

BREWINGS ARE TO BE REDUCED 30 PER CENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Brewers Association has service committee has notified the Fuel Administration that it has accepted the suggestion for a voluntary reduction for the amount of their brewings during the period from April 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918, of 30 per cent of the amount brewed during the corresponding period of 1917. Further conferences on the subject will, it is understood, be held from time to time upon the call of the Fuel Administration.

CHARGES DENIED BY THE REV. MR. WALDRON

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The chief witness for the defense in the trial of the Rev. Clarence H. Waldron in the United States District Court today was the Rev. Mr. Waldron himself. Mr. Waldron is charged with seditious utterances. He made general denial of all of the allegations of the Government in reference to unpatriotic remarks and disloyalty.

Frank A. Wright, chief usher of the Windsor Baptist Church, testified on Thursday. He declared that when the minister made an alleged denunciation of patriotism it was before the United States had entered the war.

Mr. Wright testified that Mr. Waldron was preaching on the German atrocities in Belgium when he made the alleged remark denouncing patriotism. He said the minister denounced the sort of patriotism that would make men act as the German soldiers did in Belgium.

HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—About 55 new members are to be taken into the Harvard Liberal Club of Boston, at the meeting of the organization at the Harvard Club tonight. This organization, as explained by one of its executive committee members, is composed of Harvard men who have taken the stand that the board of overseers and the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association should have a more liberal representation in its make-up. Several branches of the local club exist in some of the larger cities of the United

States. The purpose of the Boston branch is set forth as follows: "To associate Harvard liberals in clubs in all cities; to elect liberals to the board of overseers and directors of the Harvard Alumni Association; to enfranchise absentees; to unify alumni liberal opinion."

HASTE ASKED ON DRAFT AMENDMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder today again appealed to Chairman Dent of the House Military Affairs Committee to rush the passage of amendments to the Selective Service Act which are necessary to the work of the second draft. The present delays tend to disorganize the draft system, General Crowder said, besides halting all future plans for drafting men.

Chairman Dent emphatically denied to General Crowder that he planned to hold up the amendments until Secretary Baker returns from France and promised to ask their consideration within a few days.

Meanwhile, six members of the committee are preparing to make a determined fight on the amendments, believing they give the military authorities much too much power. The draft registrars and destroy the present liability list.

DRY REFERENDUM PLAN DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DOVER, Del.—In a test vote on a state referendum on the federal prohibition amendment, which was introduced in the Delaware House on Monday, the referendum motion was defeated by a vote of 28 to 6, and while the sentiment in the Senate may be more evenly divided, it is generally conceded that the amendment will be ratified. The referendum was introduced with the idea of blocking a vote on the amendment at this time and putting the matter over until the general election next November.

A poll of the Senate made by one of the dry leaders is said to have resulted in 12 pledges to vote for the amendment, while only nine are needed for a majority. Governor Townsend's attitude toward the measure is giving strength to the dries, and while he does not specifically urge its adoption in his message to the Legislature, he does refer to it as a "war measure," and in interviews he has expressed himself as heartily in favor of Delaware lining up for national prohibition.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' SALARIES RAISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The salaries of government employees now earning less than \$2000 a year were increased \$120 a year by the House, in adopting the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANT IN AMERICA
BOSTON, Mass.—"The Italian Immigrant in America: An Asset or a Liability?" was the subject treated by Miss Eleanor M. Colleton, a Boston teacher, in the final lecture of her course on "Modern Italy," given last evening at the Twentieth Century Club. The lecturer took an affirmative stand, and claimed not only that the Italian is aiding in the industrial upbuilding of this country, but that, bringing with him memories of a land of glorious traditions, and being imbued with conservative, artistic and spiritual ideals of life, he is an asset to America along higher planes than that of mere material gain.

STOCK DIVIDENDS TAX

BOSTON, Mass.—At a continued hearing today on a bill providing for taxation of stock dividends by the income tax department, declared that it would be unfair not to tax dividends issued in the form of stock while taxing straight money dividends. Opponents to the measure contend that dividends issued in the form of stock should not be regarded as taxable.

BANK CASHIERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Nearly 100 members of the National Bank Cashiers Association of Massachusetts celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of that organization at Young's Hotel on Thursday night. Frederick G. Mason of Attleboro presided, and the speakers included Samuel L. Powers, S. J. Willis, first president of the association, and the Rev. J. Lee Mitchell of Attleboro.

BOSTON COAL RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Coal arrivals at Boston today included the United States Naval Collier *Ulysses* from Norfolk, Va., with 12,500 tons of bituminous for distribution at the direction of the New England Fuel Administration, and the steamer *Melrose*, with 7000 tons of soft coal for an Everett coke works.

SCHOOLS TO RESUME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—All schools in this city will resume their regular schedules next Monday, according to an announcement from the superintendent today. Teachers are requested to regard this as an official notice. Provision has been made to supply all the buildings with coal as before the suspension of sessions in December.

REFUND IS AGREED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters received a communication from the Charlestown Gas & Electric Light Company today in which the company agrees to refund the amount charged the city over the rates of the Edison Electric Company and explains that their rates will be the same as the Edison company's hereafter.

PUBLIC CONTROL AS ELEVATED NEED

Service Board Commissioner Russell Says Confidence Cannot
Be Restored in the Road Under
Present Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Service is the basic requirement of any plan for rehabilitating the Boston Elevated Railway, according to the statement made by Charles A. Russell of the Public Service Commission at the legislative street railway hearing at the State House today. Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated, was another witness.

"I have not been a believer in public ownership in the past," Commissioner Russell explained, "but with the Government operating the Panama Canal and having control of the railroad which runs there also, and a control over certain steamships, public ownership has lost much of its terrors." He declared it impossible to restore public confidence in the Elevated without public control. He favored state ownership of the Cambridge subway.

Mr. Brush condemned the present methods of financing the Boston subway system, representing an investment of \$42,000,000, which requires the car rider to bear the burden. He stated, however, that state ownership of the Cambridge subway, built by the Elevated, would only reduce the road's expenses \$177,000 annually.

Three hundred modern cars should be added to the equipment of the Boston Elevated Railway in order to adequately care for the patrons, Everett R. Stone of the Public Service Commission stated at the hearing Thursday afternoon. H. A. Holder of Lynn, a stockholder, charged the Elevated directors with incompetency in handling the investors' money, while Gen. Francis Peabody, for the Boston Real Estate Exchange, declared that the proposed public operation of a private corporation at a certain loss, which would have to be met by the taxpayers, was socialistic.

Mr. Stone believed community aid was necessary for the Elevated, and insisted that the subways have added tremendously to the value of property throughout the State, though this was denied by General Peabody. The commissioner said great economies could be made by using rapid transit trains through the subways now devoted to the use of surface cars, and that the road's finances would be straightened out if the public was willing to put up with "slight inconvenience" for a while. He thought the operating management had been reasonably efficient.

OVERCROWDING OF CARS LAW PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An order has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Daggett of Somerville asking for a report by the joint Street Railway and Metropolitan Affairs committees as to the desirability of legislation to limit the number of passengers in a street car, to the seating capacity. The order was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Daggett said: "It is not necessary to review the inhuman conditions caused by overcrowding of cars in the metropolitan district during rush hours. The public has been made thoroughly familiar with conditions by unhappy daily experiences. I feel secure in the opinion that hundreds of thousands of people would hail with delight some form of legislation which would prevent the jamming of 150 passengers into a car that is reasonably crowded when it contains 75 persons. If any provision is to be made for increased revenue, I think provision should also be made for the personal safety and comfort of the traveling public."

LABOR COOPERATION PROMISED TO ALLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent Arthur Henderson, English labor leader and Albert Thomas, French Socialist, today a message to the effect that labor in all allied countries must cooperate "in the gigantic task to destroy autocracy."

Mr. Gompers' cable message was dispatched to clear up reports of a previous message in which he had declined to send American representatives to the Inter-allied labor conference in London, on Feb. 20.

DEMURRER OF LEAGUE OFFICERS OVERRULED

FAIRMONT, Minn.—Judge C. M. Taft today overruled the demurrer against the true bills returned against A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert, officers of the National Non-Partisan League, and certified their cases to the State Supreme Court. They are charged with circulating a pamphlet said to oppose the war and tending to discourage recruiting.

OVERMAN BILL STILL IN DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After another session today, the Senate Judiciary Committee in charge of the Overman Bill adjourned without reaching any agreement. The opponents of the measure insist on putting specific limitations on the powers given to the President to consolidate the departments. In other words, they propose to specify exactly to what extent the functions of the various departments

and bureaux shall be interchanged and what new agencies, if any, ought to be created.

In the matter of creating new agencies to take over specific functions, it is considered desirable that the Senate should retain power of confirmation, at least.

It was decided at today's session to hold daily meetings next week, so as to dispose of the committee stage of the bill.

RUSSO-GERMAN PACT AND MERCHANT SHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The eighth section of the German-Russian supplementary treaty, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states, provides that the sixth Hague convention ruling concerning the treatment of enemy merchantmen on the outbreak of hostilities shall be applied to captured merchantmen and cargoes under the following stipulations:

Requisitioned merchantmen must be returned with compensation for the time used, or, if lost, paid for, with the sale valid on the day of the ratification of the peace treaty.

Regarding non-requisitioned ships, the State under whose flag they sailed shall pay maintenance cost, but not port dues.

Converted merchantmen will be treated like other merchantmen, while those condemned by the prize court before the peace treaty will be regarded as finally confiscated.

Cargoes are to be returned or paid for, likewise merchantmen seized or sunk in neutral waters.

A commission of two representatives of each contracting party, under a neutral president nominated by the president of the Swiss Federal Council, will execute the foregoing stipulations.

APPROPRIATION FOR FARM WORK ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To carry on during the fiscal year 1918 the emergency war work begun during the current year, the Secretary of Agriculture today asked Congress for an extra appropriation of \$19,730,893.

The money is to be devoted to intensive efforts designed to increase food production, educate farmers and assist in insuring an adequate farm labor supply.

SOCIALIST DENIES CHARGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Taking the stand in his own behalf here Thursday, Joseph M. Coldwell, leader of the Socialist Party of Rhode Island, denied that he had violated Section 3, Title 1, of the Federal Espionage Act during his speech at the People's Forum, Jan. 13, 1918. Coldwell claimed that he referred to "Dunn, Hillier and Yanyar" as "victims of a damnable system of society" and not "victims of a damnable system of Government" as is alleged. Evidence was produced in an attempt to show that Coldwell had sent circulars to men urging them not to register for the draft.

BOSTON PRESS CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—Herbert D. Vittum was elected president of the Boston Press Club Thursday night. Frank P. Sibley was chosen vice-president; Walter J. Ryan, secretary; Herbert E. Ellis, financial secretary; Fergus Brown, treasurer; Roy Atkinson, John J. Dowling, Thomas W. Greenall, James E. O'Connell, Newton Newkirk and Charles O'Hara directors, and Walter E. Adams, John Buchanan, Daniel T. O'Connell, E. Wentworth Prescott, and Dr. Rufus W. Sprague, membership committee.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Idler Club will present "Mellisa, or the Wandering Bride," Friday afternoon in the Acassiz Theater for the benefit of the 1918 year book. This play was written by two members of the Radcliffe class of '15. In a basketball game Thursday afternoon in the Radcliffe gymnasium, Sargent's defeated Radcliffe's varsity team 22 to 13. Members for the business board of the 1918 year book have been elected for the ensuing year.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

through the night south and west of Cambrai, south of Armentieres and in the Messines and Menin road sectors.

Casualties in Raid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A German communiqué reports five persons killed and 20 injured in the British Cambrai raid, no military damage being done.

Raid at St. Pierre Capella

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A communiqué reports a British raid on billets and sidings at St. Pierre Capella, a large fire being started. During the usual offensive patrols enemy trenches were attacked by machine-gun fire and two enemy machines were shot down in flames, also a hostile kite balloon.

Germans Occupy Bachmatoch

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Bachmatoch, in Ukraine, has been occupied by German troops, the German War Office announced today.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public on Thursday, reads as follows:

Western War Theater—In some sectors between the Lys and the Scarpe, on both sides of the Meuse and in the Sundgau, in the region of Altkirch, the enemy artillery developed lively activity. On the remainder of the front there were frequently lively disturbing bursts of fire and minor infantry engagements in No Man's Land.

Seventeen enemy airships and three captive balloons were brought down on Wednesday in aerial engagements and by fire from the ground. Of an enemy squadron flying toward Burg three machines were brought down on the front. Baron von Richt-hofen achieved his sixty-fifth aerial victory.

Another official statement says: German troops, which, in agreement with the Rumanian Government, had been sent against Odessa from Braila by way of Galatz and Bender, have occupied Odessa after a battle with bands near Moldovana. They were followed by Austro-Hungarian troops coming from Zhermerinka.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Thursday)—A statement issued by the Turkish War Office on Tuesday, says that Turkish troops have entered Erzerum and are extinguishing fires caused by the Armenians.

The statement further says the Armenians are offering resistance to the Turkish troops.

In Palestine attempts of the British to advance on March 9 and 10 are said to have been repulsed. An effort to break through the line of the Jerusalem-Nablus road failed, the statement says.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Thursday which reads as follows: Our raiding parties entered the enemy trenches last night southeast of Epehy and brought back prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy forces north of the Ypres-Staden railway was repulsed successfully.

The artillery was active on both sides during the night southwest of Cambrai. The hostile artillery increased its activity in the Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart sectors.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The

French War Office on Thursday issued the following statement:

There was strong artillery activity in the Argonne and on the right bank of the Meuse.

During the day one German machine was destroyed and three others were damaged severely, falling within their own lines.

Belgian communication—Shortly after daybreak, after a violent bombardment, our troops entered the enemy trenches southeast of Lombaertzyde. After killing the occupants of the trenches in the first line and moving forward, we checked a violent counter-attack in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy troops then retired to their second line. The artillery was active

along the whole front on Tuesday, most violently in the Nieuport and Dixmude sectors.

Army of the East, March 12—French troops made several successful raids north of Ljunnica. Near Gradecznitz Serbian troops brought back several Bulgarian prisoners in a raid. Enemy aviators carried out a number of raids and bombarded the enemy establishments in the region of Rupel and north of Monastir.

FARMERS UNEASY OVER FOOD POLICY

Western Publisher Argues That
Laws of Supply and Demand
Should Not Be Interfered With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., a farm journal publisher told the Senate Agricultural Committee today that because of growing uneasiness among the farmers as to the federal Food Administration, only such crops as will bring the greatest financial returns are being planted.

This policy, he asserted, was sure to bring about a shortage in other crops. The witness argued that the laws of supply and demand should not be interfered with; in other words that the farmer should have an open market and an opportunity to hold his products until the highest prices could be secured.

There is every reason to believe that the antagonism of western farmers especially is the result of propaganda emanating from other sources than the Food Administration, which has met many obstacles in its efforts to solve the food problem for the United States and the Allies.

Those best able to judge are agreed that the farmer as a general rule came to no grief as a result of the activities of the Food Administration, as stabilization of prices, provided these prices are fair and reasonable, has never been known to work harm on the producer. This is exactly what the Food Administrator is trying to do and he bases all his actions on the most careful survey of the cost of production.

The farmers of the Non-Partisan League, when short of seed, find it very convenient to have a Food Administration to blame. The tomato canners are grieved to have army and navy officials and the Food Administration saying what a fair price for tomatoes is. It is for this reason that Mr. Hoover is accused of being at one time in league with the packers, at another time in league with the sugar trust. In fact, every element whose natural desire is to profiteer at the national expense is ready with a grievance.

AUTHORITY GIVEN RECEIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Judge James M. Morton Jr., in United States District Court, today authorized James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to take steps to induce the Pullman Company to abide by its contract with the road, made during the period Charles S. Mellon was president of both the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads. This contract runs for 33 years while the other contract between the Boston & Maine and the Pullman Company expires on April 1. The Pullman Company claims that the so-called "Mellen contract" ceased to be effective, when the Boston & Maine was severed from the management of the New Haven.

TAX DISTRIBUTION CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Another method of distribution of the income tax among cities and towns must be devised before the first year of the tax, Henry H. Bond, state income tax deputy, told the legislative committee on Taxation today. He believed a committee or commission should investigate the subject during the summer. A bill before the committee calls for a distribution in proportion to the amount

of state tax imposed on each community. Mr. Bond gave figures showing that Brookline would lose \$271,623, while Fall River would gain \$145,160 and Boston would have a decrease of \$88,736, under the new basis. Mayor Crenner of Lynn said that unless some change is made certain towns may get more money from the income tax than is necessary for running the town.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN FOR PENNSYLVANIA LINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An additional passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been ordered placed in service between New York and Washington by W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. The train will consist of 10 parlor cars and will be known as the Congressional Limited. An extra fare of \$1.50 will be charged. The train will leave Washington at 4 p. m., arriving at New York at 9:15 p. m., and will leave New York at 3:07 p. m., and arrive at Washington at 8:45 p. m. The order is effective March 17.

LICENSE RECORDS BILL NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Despite the loud protests which have been voiced against the policy of the Boston Licensing Board in regard to locating saloons in the residential districts, the legislative committee on Legal Affairs has reported unfavorably the petition of the Dorchester No-License League, which sought to have the records of the licensing board open to the general public. The committee recommended reference of the subject to the next General Court, and a similar report was made on the petition of the United Improvement Association of Boston for more safeguards on the issue of liquor licenses.

NEW POMONA TO BE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Formation of a new pomona to include the Metropolitan district is expected to be effected at a meeting of grangers in Faneuil Hall tonight. It is expected that the new pomona will include Melrose, Medford, Somerville, Trenton and Cambridge. This action was taken, it is explained, because the older pomona, including Lexington, Bedford and other neighboring towns, had become overgrown. It is the intention of the new organization to include other towns within a 5-cent fare of Boston, it is said.



Huck Towels

At 50c Each

All Linen—Hemstitched

About a year ago Chandler & Co. placed their order with the makers of these towels, which are now received. We advise immediate purchase for it is impossible to say when we can purchase a further supply to sell at this price. Hemstitched ends, size 18x34 inches. Price 50c each.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Outdoor Style
TRADE MARK
Tweed-O-Wool
SUITS and COATS
—the English idea in American Outdoor Apparel—

A faultless fabric perfectly tailored is the secret of the lasting smartness of Tweed-O-Wool garments. Their style is conservatively correct — thoroughly English in its assurance of prestige and inherent worth, and their fabric is a new knit-tweed of pure worsted that is damp-proof and non-wrinkling.

Equally successful in plain shades or heather mixtures.

Write for fashion proofs

THE M. & M. COMPANY, Scranton, Pa.
Sold exclusively in
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INSTANT POSTUM

A wholesome hot drink now used as the regular table beverage in thousands of homes.

Made instantly by placing a spoonful in cup, adding hot water, stirring and adding milk or cream and sugar to taste.

The two simple elements of which Postum is made, rank high in food value — roasted wheat and a bit of molasses.

Wholesome-Economical

BRIG-GEN. WEIGEL TO BE TRANSFERRED

Depot Brigade Commander at
Camp Devens to Take Charge
of Infantry Brigade at Camp
Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Announcement is made that Brig-Gen. William Weigel of the one hundred and fifty-first depot brigade regiment has been placed in command of an infantry brigade in the twenty-eighth national guard division, and will shortly proceed to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., to take command of the Pennsylvania troops now commanded by Maj-Gen. Charles H. Muir. Brigadier-General Weigel is a West Point graduate in the class of 1887, and has a long service record. He will be accompanied to Camp Hancock by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Henry D. Burnett of Southboro, Mass.

The depot brigade will now be commanded by Col. W. H. Perry, and Brig-Gen. F. H. Albright will become the ranking brigadier in camp. He is in charge of the one hundred and fifty-first infantry brigade, composed of the three hundred and first, three hundred and second infantry regiments, and the three hundred and second machine-gun battalion.

The first transfer of men from this division, placing them on the inactive list, according to the new order of putting men into the branches of the service for which they are best fitted, was made on Thursday, when several men were sent to Fall River, Mass., for shipbuilding. The men are first-class mechanics, and they will be most useful in this capacity.

Orders have been received from the War Department that company commanders are to forward the name and number of all men in the division unsuited for foreign service. This order, it is believed, is in accord with the policy of military leaders to have men ready for overseas service as soon as possible.

A system of regulating profits will be installed at most of the post exchanges, and a new exchange, known as the camp exchange shortly will be established. Under the new plan, Capt. Arthur E. Foote has arranged whereby everything will be reckoned from cost at a rock-bottom price, and profits will be merely to defray overhead expenses. Clothing and shoes will be sold to the officers plus a slight profit. Already some 15 exchanges are in operation within the cantonment. The profit allowed at these exchanges is 10 per cent for amounts over \$5, 15 per cent for amounts from \$1 to \$5, and 20 per cent for amounts from 50 cents to \$1. An exchange board acts as director of the entire system, and most of the exchanges have been more than self-supporting.

A second special inquiry board has been continuing the investigation into the sentence of William Nimke, alleged to have been unlawfully published, the members being Col. W. H. Perry, Col. J. P. Preston, and Col. J. S. Herron, with First Lieut. John S. Madden as recorder.

Enlisted Men Reduced

BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, the new commandant of the first naval district has commenced a reorganization of the department, and on Thursday some 50 enlisted men were reduced to second-class seamen. They had taken courses at the commissary school at Commonwealth Pier, and had not qualified as cooks and wardroom stewards.

British-Canadian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—It was announced today at British-Canadian recruiting mission headquarters that a delegation of 50 volunteers for the Jewish battalion for service in Palestine will leave Boston on March 31, going to training stations in Windsor, N. S. The Boston volunteers will be joined by about 200 men who have enlisted in New York City during the past week or ten days.

Word was also received today that the tank Britannia will not reach Boston until April 2. Some difficulty is being experienced in finding proper housing quarters for the machine, owing to its great size, its weight being 55,000 pounds. It has a speed of from five to seven miles an hour, and during its stay in this city will climb Bunker Hill, and probably go over the route taken by Paul Revere at the time of the Lexington alarm. Several cities in New England have requested the loan of the tank for a day for exhibition purposes.

Northeastern Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Orders have been issued by the War Department to organizations in national guard, national army, and regular army camps and cantonments, instructing the commanding officers of departments to keep strict account of all donations of sweaters and other wearing apparel from charitable societies, and to issue such clothing only when it is needed. A list of all gifts of this kind is to be kept by the quartermaster department, and when there is need of renovation due care will be exercised to make the articles as serviceable for as long a period as possible. Gifts of this sort are to be acknowledged to the donors, and every precaution will be taken to avoid waste or unnecessary distribution. This order, which has been received by Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, has been sent to all organizations in the district.

Capt. Lester Watson of the aeronautical department has received orders to forward 30 privates, first class, signal enlisted reserve corps, to Princeton, N. J., where they will report to the commandant of the

aeronautical school. The men who are from all parts of New England, are ordered into active service on March 23, transportation being provided by the quartermaster corps.

Col. S. F. Dallam is expected to arrive in Boston on Saturday from Washington, D. C., to relieve Col. S. Gonzales Bingham who has been ordered to the quartermaster supply depot in Pittsburg, Pa. Capt. John Kennard of the quartermaster corps will accompany Colonel Dallam to Boston for service in that department. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in the class of 1914.

FISH COMPANIES ARE ENJOINED

Fines Amounting to \$13,000 Assessed Against Five Organizations in State of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—An order providing for the permanent dissolution of the so-called fish trust has been signed by Federal Judge Jeremiah B. Feltner and fines totaling \$13,000 have been assessed against five fish companies.

Indictments against the companies for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law were first returned by a federal grand jury four years ago but no trial of the cases was started until last year and they were postponed until this month. The witnesses from all parts of the United States and all the defendants appeared in court last Wednesday, when the cases of five individuals were ordered dismissed.

The companies affected by the injunction are the Booth Fisheries Company of Delaware, Booth Fisheries Company of Washington, Chlopee Fish Company of Washington, International Fisheries Company of Tacoma, and San Juan Fishing & Packing Company of Washington.

The injunction enjoins the big companies from conducting business in combination and prevents the fixing of fresh fish prices by them in any market of the United States. The companies are restrained also from joint ownership of any facilities of the fish business. Firms and individuals in all parts of the United States are affected by the injunction.

BRITISH LABOR'S POLITICAL PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a labor conference at West Brunswick recently, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party, declared the next general election, which he thought would take place between July and September, would be the most important ever held in Great Britain. The situation, Mr. Henderson said, had been entirely altered by the passing of the Representation of the People Act. The 1914 register contained about 8,000,000 parliamentary voters, whereas the new register would contain something like 16,300,000. In order to meet the new situation the Labor Party were developing an entirely new constitution. The period of reconstruction after the war, he said, would be one of far-reaching importance, and new methods would be necessary for dealing with it. The great problem of reconstruction would have to be faced boldly and courageously. No half measures or compromises would meet the case. No desire to return to the old lines of safeguarding selfish interests, Mr. Henderson declared, would satisfy the masses of the people. "The will of the people" could no longer remain an empty phrase.

The majority of the people, Mr. Henderson continued, had come to the conclusion that the old party crises had failed. The old political order should pass away and give place to something new. The new party must be a people's party in the real sense of the words. It must be a party of organized democracy. Mr. Henderson then referred to the decision of the cooperative movement to enter politics and said the arms of the Labor Party had for a number of years been wide open to receive them. Continuing, Mr. Henderson said the Labor Party wanted the term "worker" to be interpreted in the widest and fullest sense; to cover not only the manual worker, but also the office worker. They wanted to cater for all who produced.

Mr. Henderson then went on to say that at the next general election the Labor Party intended to run 300 or 400 candidates, or even more, because they wanted the 8,000,000 new electors to be given the opportunity of voting labor the first time they had the vote. When the reconstructed Labor Party had behind them a strong political force in the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson continued, they wanted to secure for the producers, the workers by hand or otherwise, the full fruits of their industry. They were no longer going to be satisfied with the crumbs fallen from the rich producers' table. They wanted the fruits of industry distributed in the most equitable manner possible, on the basis of common ownership of the means of production. They aimed at industrial democracy, rather than at state organization of industry. The Labor Party's program necessitated that the nation should take no backward step from the policy of controlling the great industries and services they had taken in hand during the war. They claimed that the capitalist system of production ought to be used to produce for the benefit of the many and not for the private profit of the few.

Speaking of the Education Bill, Mr. Henderson maintained that it must not be weakened, but strengthened.

SCHOOL CENTER TO REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—North End School Center is to reopen tonight with a special patriotic program under the direction of John A. Scanga. The center has been closed for two months.

Y. W. C. A. WORK HELPING IN WAR

Activities of Boston Organization Which Is Conducting Campaign of Week for Fund of \$75,000 Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—For many years an established form of helping the working girls of this city, the Boston Young Women's Christian Association is becoming additionally useful in war time by providing suitable homes for the increasing number of young women who need such accommodations. Not only do these include the girls who are working in the places of men called to bear arms, but the others whose homes have been broken up by the departure of the breadwinner in the armed forces of the nation. As characterized by D. Brewer Eddy, speaking at the luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club Thursday, when workers in the campaign for \$75,000 for the Y. W. C. A. met to form plans for a final drive today and tomorrow, the organization is "a wise investment and a good business proposition."

Continuing, Mr. Eddy said, "Its balance sheet recommends itself to all business men, with four-fifths of its income secured from within itself, and only one-fifth needed in gifts to make good the whole budget. The increased membership comes from the class which needs it the most, and the work is producing great results in maintaining loyalty throughout the country."

While operating under somewhat of a disadvantage in having three houses to care for at 63 Warren Street, 40 Berkeley Street and 27½ Beacon Street, the organization has postponed its plan for a large central building until the return of peace. The opening of the house at 27½ Beacon Street last year made possible greater activity among the employees at the large department stores, with the consequent jump in membership from 1152 in 1916 to more than 5000 in 1917. Such a step brought about a correspondingly large increase in operating expenses, and the organization feels that unless some outside help is realized, the charge to the girls will have to be raised.

Not only in Boston proper has the campaign for \$75,000 been helped by canvassers but Brookline and Newton have contributed, bringing the total up to \$39,578 by Thursday night.

The Y. W. C. A. does more than just care for the bodily comforts of its members; however, and for the purpose of self-advancement classes in language, commerce and domestic science are afforded. In addition the employment bureau aids in securing reliable places for the young women and the business agency helps them to advance after once securing a position. Through this agency, which is a small commercial school, teaching stenography and other office work, many girls have been trained for the United States civil service, so that in still another way the Y. W. C. A. helps in winning the war.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S RECORD IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Gloucester Regiment has a record to be proud of in this war, writes J. P. Lloyd in "English County Regiments." Its battalions, regular and territorial alike, have done good service in France and on other fronts.

The first battalion followed the varying fortunes of the British Army from the first black days of Mons until the invaders were turned back at the Aisne. It was on the Aisne, on Sept. 18, that the Gloucesters made a surprise attack on the German trenches, and brought back two machine guns and some prisoners. Sterner work was in front of them, for shortly afterward they were sent north to Ypres.

On Oct. 21, the first division, of which the battalion formed part, advanced against the German positions at Poel-Cappelle. The Gloucesters did great work on that day. Captain Rising, with 90 men, defended his post against a series of desperate counterattacks with such determination that when, a few days later, the brigadier asked for the names of his heroic band, not a single survivor could be found. In fact, so severely did this

brigade suffer in the fighting round Ypres that, by Nov. 5, its numbers had been reduced to 27 officers and 970 men.

The second battalion, which had been in the Colonies, did not arrive on the scene until the last month of the year. As soon as the winter lull was over, it gave the Germans ample proof of its fighting qualities, and was seen to advantage in the battle of St. Eloi. The battalion, however, was not destined to stay long in France, and, before the end of the year, it had been transferred to another front.

The great battles of the autumn had proved the worth of the old army, but by the end of the year the line that held the Germans back from Calais was growing desperately thin, and the cry went up for more men. Gloucestershire was not slow to answer the call. Gloucestershire men had been training for months in the territorial battalions and in the ranks of the new army. One such unit was composed almost entirely of Bristol men. There were in its ranks representatives of all classes of society in Bristol. Mechanics left their benches, clerks left their stools; artisans, wagon-workers and men from indoors or outdoors, all flocked to join its ranks.

This battalion sailed for France in March, 1915, but it was not until November of the same year that they first took part in what was to become a common experience for them—a trench raid on a large scale. Their success in this gave them fresh confidence for greater things, and when the battle of the Somme opened, in July, 1916, the Gloucesters were already tried soldiers. Their first experience of the Somme fighting was not a happy one. They had more than their share of shelling, and the German flame-throwers and machine guns so thinned their ranks that the battalion had to be taken out of the line. Refreshed by a short rest and reinforced by new drafts from home, the Gloucesters, on their return to the trenches, took heavy toll of the enemy in an attack which lasted two full days, and had the honor of seeing their success mentioned in dispatches.

The German retreat in the early days of 1917 found the Gloucesters still on the Somme, and they helped to drive the enemy back until he found refuge in the much-advertised stronghold of the Hindenburg line. Afterward the battalion took over new trenches in a more peaceful part of the line, but before many months had passed they marched northward to give battle to the Germans once more.

Another battalion, recruited from Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bath, and Stroud, for a long time did duty on the East Coast. In its ranks were cloth workers and dyers from Stroud and Gloucester, clerks from Cheltenham, miners from the Forest of Dean, and farm laborers from the country villages of Gloucestershire. The battalion arrived in France early in 1916, and after a small raid, which served to open the men's eyes to the realities of war, took part in an attack on a bigger scale. A stiff fight resulted in the capture of the crater which was their objective, and a Cheltenham subaltern, a boy of 19, was awarded the D. S. O. for the gallant part he played in the venture.

Rugby footballers were conspicuous in one Gloucestershire unit, and most of its members hailed from the town, rather than from the country. They entered the line early in 1915 and were seasoned trench warriors by Christmas. They proved, too, in the battle of the Somme, that their fighting was as good as their football. They made four attacks on four successive nights, gaining ground on each occasion, and took, in all, a full hundred prisoners. In a subsequent advance they found themselves face to face with the Prussian Guard, and beat them in fair fight. This battalion, too, had a taste of open warfare when the Germans were forced to retire at the beginning of 1917, and it has been in the thick of the fighting for nearly three years. The men who went out with it in 1915 are nearly all gone now, but it can still boast that it never lost a trench.

Several Gloucestershire units took part, and a gallant part, too, in the bitter struggle near Ypres in the autumn of 1917, but it is too early yet to write the full story of their brave record on that occasion. The Gloucesters have fought well on other fronts also. They were at Sulva in August, 1915, they met the Turks again at Kut, and the Bulgarians know what it is to cross bayonets with them. On many a field they have done great things for the honor of the Empire; and any fighting they may be called upon to do in the future will doubtless serve to increase their already glorious record.

URGENCY OF SHIPS STATED TO SENATE

Lack of Coordination in Government Activities Alleged to be Cause of Delay in Construction—One Hopeful Sign Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lack of coordination in the organizing departments of the Government and an apparent inability to realize that the importance of building merchant ships is at this time paramount in America's war activities are threatening serious delay to the Hog Island shipbuilding program, Walter Goodenough, general manager for the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at that plant, told the Senate Commerce Committee on Thursday.

This criticism was clearly not intended to reflect on the officials of the shipping board and the emergency fleet corporation, who are keenly alive to the importance of securing more tonnage and who are doing everything in their power to speed up the program. The difficulty seems to be, according to Mr. Goodenough's testimony, that the various war activities of the Government are not coordinated in such a manner as to give the shipbuilding industry the priority which, in the circumstances, it deserves.

There is no longer any secrecy or mystery about the urgency for ships. The veil of censorship has been at least partially lifted, and the facts have been revealed.

Mr. Hurley and Mr. Piez both realize that the American shipyards and the German submarines are locked in a vital struggle, the outcome of which spells for the allied cause victory or defeat. It is positively known that tonnage destroyed by the submarines last month was more than four times the tonnage placed in service in that time from every American shipyard. Tonnage sent to the bottom last month was nearly twice the total tonnage turned out ready for service from every shipyard in every nation fighting Germany. Officials see no reason why these facts should not be brought to the attention of the people of the United States and are confident that when the actual conditions are made known there will be a patriotic response to the call.

The alleged failure on the part of the Government is, in view of these facts, difficult to understand. Explaining the lack of coordination and the failure to give the first consideration to shipbuilding, Mr. Goodenough made the following statement bearing on the attitude of the Government and its policy in the matter of providing ship material in the various yards: "In the government priority lists steel

for ships is given third place; coal for steel mills is in sixth place and coal for fabricated ship plants is in eleventh place. I really believe that if this committee would look into the steel question it would perform one of the most useful acts it could carry out. Right at this critical time, when the fleet corporation is urging us to speed up and we understand that submarine sinkings are several times outstripping output, we are hampered because we cannot obtain the steel without which we are helpless."

Mr. Goodenough referred to the division of energy on the part of the Government, which now threatens delayed deliveries at Hog Island and other large shipyards. "A big steel mill with which we had contracted for our supply of angles, an article for which we are now waiting, has stopped delivery to us while these angles are being delivered for building aeroplane hangars in France," he said. He added that a certain large repairing plant to be built for the navy requires 6000 tons of structural steel, and that in one of the leading eastern mills all orders for Hog Island have been set aside until the navy requirements have been filled.

Mr. Goodenough was manifestly unwilling to go into details regarding the general policy of the Administration as it affects the shipbuilding program. The committee did not press him for further information, preferring to stress the salary question. The question of salaries paid at Hog Island or elsewhere is, however, a minor consideration, and insignificant compared with the question of getting ships. Every ship delayed through any cause is postponing the final victory.

One hopeful sign in this connection is that things have come to such a pass that ships are no longer thought of in terms of cost to the country but of victory for civilization. This is the attitude of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and of Congress. "Give us the ships, and we are ready to forgive a multitude of sins," said Senator Nelson of Minnesota, voicing the sentiment of all those who have awakened to the urgency of the situation.

The very fact that the country has at last awakened, it is believed, promises better results for the future. The officials of the Shipping Board are doing everything in their power to enlist the patriotism of the workers and the cooperation of all classes.

"To enlist the whole-hearted interest and patriotism of the workman is the fundamental problem in the shipping situation from now on. The newspapers can do no greater service than to bring this fact home to the nation."

If this fundamental axiom of General Manager Piez is acted on and thoroughly assimilated and applied, there is no reason for any pessimism as to the future.

WESTERN MARYLAND ROAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Western Maryland Railway Company reports for January total revenues of \$918,821; deficit after expenses \$47,723.

FARM WORK URGED ON AMERICAN BOYS

Attention Is Called by President Wilson to Need of Increasing Food Supply—"National Enrollment Week" to Come

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has issued a public statement, calling the attention of the young men of the United States to the importance of increasing the food supply by working on the farms. The statement was issued in connection with "national enrollment week," beginning on March 18. It is as follows:

"The Department of Labor has set the week, beginning March 18, as national enrollment week for the United States Boys Working Reserve. The purpose of this national enrollment week is to call the attention of the young men of the nation to the importance of increasing the food supply, by working on the farms, and to get enrollments for the reserve."

"I sincerely hope that the young men of the country, of 16 years of age and over, not now permanently employed, and especially the boys in our high schools, will enter heartily into this work and join the Boys Working Reserve, in order that they may have the privilege, for such I believe it to be, of spending their spare time in a productive enterprise which will certainly aid the nation to win the war, by increasing the means of providing for the forces at the front, and for the maintenance of those whose services are so much needed at home."

"WOODROW WILSON."

CANADA GEOLOGIST GETS MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—J. B. Tyrrell, mining engineer of this city, has been awarded the Merit Medal, presented by the Geological Society of London, England, for geological research work. For over 30 years Mr. Tyrrell has been engaged in exploration work in Northern Canada, and has not only given valuable assistance in the development of the mineral resources of the Dominion, but has gathered much information regarding the older rocks of the north country.

TRACTORS IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Of the allotment of 250 tractors for Manitoba, out of the government's purchase of 1000 for aid in greater production, 50 have already been purchased from the Winnipeg Department of Agriculture, and J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister, predicts that the demand for these tractors will exceed the supply.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SHORT PASS GAME
RULES SUPREME

Using This Style of Play, the University of Missouri Captures Its First Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Title

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missouri	15	1	.937
Kansas State College	10	5	.666
Kansas	9	5	.625
Nebraska	4	8	.333
Washington	4	8	.333
Iowa State College	1	6	.142
Drake	0	10	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—That the short-pass style of game is the most successful in basketball is today the opinion of those who watched the playing of the Missouri Valley Conference championship season of 1918. This style of play was introduced into the conference this year for the first time by Coach W. E. Meanwell of the University of Missouri, and he developed a team that won the championship honors for that university for the first time in the history of the Missouri Valley Conference.

All the other teams made use of the long pass, the only method ever used in the conference. One by one every team was defeated by the Missourians. Then came the contests with the Kansas State Agricultural College team, the strongest exponent of the long throw in the conference, and in these games the short pass proved as effective as it had previously. The Kansas State team was beaten not easily, but by a safe enough margin to show the superiority of the Missouri team and its style of play.

Next season undoubtedly will see more Missouri Valley Conference teams using the new style of play. Those who are versed in basketball assert that the short-pass game is not only the best offensive and defensive method; but the only way of coping with it is for the opposing team to use the same style. It is held that it provides the surest means of working the ball down the court and that it does not depend on chance shots for the basket. The record the Missouri team has made with 15 games won and only one lost in conference contests, all against teams using the long pass, would tend to prove that this is true. The only game lost by the Missourians was one out of four to Kansas. This loss is not attributed in any way to the method of play by Coach Meanwell, but to the condition of the players at the time of the contest and their over-confidence.

The Missouri team was weak only in scoring. Many individual players on the opposing teams were better basket throwers than any member of the Missouri team. The success of the team was due largely to the way in which it had perfected its defense. Playing as it did consistently throughout the season, no team would be able to pile up a larger score. Next year, with the material he has in sight, Coach Meanwell says that he will be able to develop a team that is strong both on the defensive and offensive and hence he hopes to produce a much stronger team than the one he had this season.

Despite conditions due to the war, a majority of the teams in the conference played an exceptionally good brand of basketball this season. The contests, if anything, were faster and better played on a whole than in previous seasons. Kansas State, an unusually strong five, finished in second place after winning the championship last season. It was a coincidence that Missouri and Kansas fought for the championship this season as they did in 1917. The championship was decided in the same way, except that Kansas State proved superior last season and Missouri this season. This year, as last season, the two were close together when they met in the final contests of the season.

The University of Kansas team, built from green material, played an aggressive, fast game, but was not consistent. Early in the season the Kansas played in such style that they were expected to be in the race for the championship, but did not keep up the pace throughout the season. While the Kansas team gets third place, it fell far below both Kansas State and Missouri in percentage standing.

Washington University for the first time in many seasons had a strong team. Under the direction of Richard Rutherford, formerly the University of Nebraska, the team developed well, but rather slowly. Near the end of the season, however, the five was playing exceptionally good basketball, taking two contests from the University of Kansas. The University of Nebraska and Iowa State Agricultural College were not up to expectations. Nebraska was inconvenienced greatly from lack of material and late practice and the team was the weakest that school has had in several seasons. The Iowa State team was unfortunate in losing many contests by a small score. The Drake University team did not succeed in winning a contest during the season.

That the highest scoring team is not always the title winner is shown by the fact that University of Kansas scored 613 points and finished third while Missouri scored 416 and finished first. Kansas State scored the second largest number of points, making 442. These figures would seem to indicate that Kansas had the most powerful offense, Kansas State next and Missouri third.

When it comes to the number of runs scored against, however, there is an entirely different situation. Missouri easily led in this department with only 269 scored against. Kansas

State was second with 363, and Kansas third with 495, showing that Missouri was easily the best defensive team in the conference. The result of all the games played follows:

Missouri	22-Kansas State	19
Missouri	22-Kansas	21
Missouri	26-Kansas	21
Missouri	25-Kansas	21
Missouri	23-Kansas	21
Missouri	22-Nebraska	8
Missouri	16-Nebraska	8
Missouri	17-Washington	14
Missouri	26-Washington	23
Missouri	24-Washington	13
Missouri	32-Washington	18
Missouri	22-Iowa State	13
Missouri	24-Iowa State	13
Missouri	27-Drake	8
Missouri	19-Drake	17
Kansas State	36-Kansas	23
Kansas State	35-Kansas State	32
Kansas State	35-Kansas State	32
Kansas State	32-Kansas	23
Nebraska	21-Kansas State	23
Kansas State	36-Nebraska	16
Kansas State	36-Washington	30
Kansas State	40-Washington	29
Kansas State	30-Iowa State	27
Kansas State	22-Iowa State	18
Kansas State	37-Drake	13
Kansas State	18-Drake	13
Kansas State	31-Drake	15
Nebraska	24-Kansas	23
Kansas	31-Nebraska	22
Kansas	51-Washington	22
Kansas	40-Washington	25
Washington	47-Kansas	24
Washington	32-Kansas	25
Kansas	24-Iowa State	21
Kansas	31-Iowa State	20
Kansas	61-Drake	24
Washington	44-Nebraska	14
Nebraska	32-Drake	10
Nebraska	21-Drake	14
Washington	47-Drake	24
Iowa State	33-Drake	21

R. R. Uhrlaub, captain of the University of Kansas team, was the highest individual scorer in the conference with 174 points to his credit. He made 44 goals from the field and 86 from the foul line. Alfred Marquard, captain of the Washington University team, was second with 170 points made on 40 goals from the field and 90 from the foul line. R. A. Van Trine, captain of the Kansas State team, was third with 154 points made from 54 goals from the field and 46 from the foul line. E. F. Whedon of the Kansas State team made the greatest number of field goals, being credited with 59. Marquard's 90 was the largest number of goals from the foul line. The full list follows:

Player and college	Goals	Total Field Goal Points
R. R. Uhrlaub, Kansas	44	86
Alfred Marquard, Wash.	40	80
R. A. Van Trine, Kan. St.	54	108
S. R. Shirk, Missouri	38	76
E. F. Whedon, Kan. St.	59	118
H. L. Miller, Kansas	50	100
R. F. Hawley, Drake	31	62
M. M. Campbell, Missouri	47	94
J. C. Ruby, Missouri	43	86
C. K. Mathews, Kansas	40	80
G. W. Hinds, Kansas State	41	82
W. P. Jackson, Nebraska	38	76
Emphy Benway, Wash.	32	64
J. A. Clark, Kan. St.	22	44
R. W. Wacker, Missouri	25	50
Robert Duncker, Wash.	27	54
E. H. Schellenberg, Neb.	27	54
Howard Aldrich, Ia. State	18	36
H. R. Laslett, Kansas	23	46
J. W. Bunn, Kansas	20	40
O. K. Fearling, Kansas	14	28
Marshall, Ia. State	10	20
H. J. Harper, Ia. State	11	22
C. O. Kamp, Washington	10	20
D. O. Russell, Washington	10	20
Harry Hahn, Ia. State	9	18
C. A. Hock, Kansas	9	18
E. A. Hubka, Nebraska	8	16
C. H. Shuster, Missouri	7	14
R. H. Sarff, Drake	7	14
W. E. Higgins, Drake	7	14
W. E. Spear, Nebraska	7	14
F. P. Stapleton, Wash.	6	12
G. A. Foltz, Kansas State	4	8
Dwight Ebelweiser, Drake	2	4
F. H. Abbott, Ia. State	5	10
J. B. Hinds, Kansas State	5	10
D. P. Thomas, Nebraska	4	8
Pritchard Payson, Drake	4	8
P. M. McDeville, Kansas	4	8
Harry Vine, Missouri	1	2
R. H. Broderlin, Ia. State	3	6
J. L. Knoles, Kansas	3	6
Victor Harquist, Drake	3	6
E. F. Owsen, Missouri	3	6
W. L. Merboth, Drake	2	4
L. E. Wood, Ia. State	2	4
A. J. Phillips, Nebraska	2	4
H. L. Gerhart, Nebraska	1	2
A. J. LeMay, Drake	1	2
J. M. Linnin, Ia. State	1	2
B. W. Stromer, Nebraska	1	2
William Cheverton, Drake	1	2
H. B. Reynolds, Nebraska	1	2

Goals: Total Field Goal Points

R. R. Uhrlaub, Kansas	44	86
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J. W. Bunn, Kansas	20	40
O. K. Fearling, Kansas	14	28
Marshall, Ia. State	10	20
H. J. Harper, Ia. State	11	22
C. O. Kamp, Washington	10	20
D. O. Russell, Washington	10	20
Harry Hahn, Ia. State	9	18
C. A. Hock, Kansas	9	18
E. A. Hubka, Nebraska	8	16
C. H. Shuster, Missouri	7	14
R. H. Sarff, Drake	7	14
W. E. Higgins, Drake	7	14
W. E. Spear, Nebraska	7	14
F. P. Stapleton, Wash.	6	12
G. A. Foltz, Kansas State	4	8
Dwight Ebelweiser, Drake	2	4
F. H. Abbott, Ia. State	5	10
J. B. Hinds, Kansas State	5	10
D. P. Thomas, Nebraska	4	8
Pritchard Payson, Drake	4	8
P. M. McDeville, Kansas	4	8
Harry Vine, Missouri	1	2
R. H. Broderlin, Ia. State	3	6
J. L. Knoles, Kansas	3	6
Victor Harquist, Drake	3	6
E. F. Owsen, Missouri	3	6
W. L. Merboth, Drake	2	4
L. E. Wood, Ia. State	2	4
A. J. Phillips, Nebraska	2	4
H. L. Gerhart, Nebraska	1	2
A. J. LeMay, Drake	1	2
J. M. Linnin, Ia. State	1	2
B. W. Stromer, Nebraska	1	2
William Cheverton, Drake	1	2
H. B. Reynolds, Nebraska	1	2

CROCKER MEETS VOSE
IN CLASS B TOURNEY

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING—CLASS B

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
H. S. Horne	3	0	32	1.000
L. L. Haskell	2	0	33	1.000
Clifford Davis	1	1	15	.500
W. A. Crocker	1	1	18	.500
C. L. Maher	1	2	26	.333
J. I. Cahill	1	2	23	.333
G. H. Cavanaugh	1	2	46	.333
Charles Vose Jr.	0	2	15	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—W. A. Crocker, who has won and lost a game, will meet Charles Vose Jr., who has lost two straight games, this evening in the eleventh game of the championship Class B 15.2 ball game tournament of the New England Association of Amateur Billiard Players at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms.

G. H. Cavanaugh played J. I. Cahill in the tenth game of the series Thursday evening and Cavanaugh won by 200 to 195. It was the third game for Cavanaugh and his first victory. It was Cahill's second defeat in three starts. At one time during the game Cahill led by 58 points, but Cavanaugh put up a splendid up-hill contest, catching the leader near the end of the match.

JAMES THORPE SIGNS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—After a conference with Manager John McGraw, at the close of which satisfactory terms had been agreed on, James Thorpe, utility outfielder, left Thursday for Marlinton, Pa., and will report to the New York National League Baseball Club training camp. Eight other players who met McGraw here to talk over terms left here in company of Thorpe.

CHARLESTOWN VS.
PITTSBURGH A. A.

Leaders of the National Hockey League Standing Meet the Sailors in First of Two-Game Series in Boston Arena

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	10	0	1.000
Wanderers Hockey Club	7	7	.500
Arena Hockey Club	2	7	.222

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Pittsburgh Athletic Association hockey seven, leaders of the championship standing of the National Hockey League, will meet the Charlestown Navy Yard seven, the runners-up, this evening at the Boston Arena in the first of their two-game Boston series.

These two teams have already met this season, two games having been played at Pittsburgh with the Pittsburgh seven capturing both of them, the first by a score of 4 to 2 and the second, 3 to 2. The second of these games was one of the hardest-fought ever seen at Pittsburgh and the Sailors are confident that they can win a game from the leaders on their home rink.

These two teams are undoubtedly the best in the league. The Pittsburgh seven is a remarkably fast amateur team having a number of individual star players who not only play well as individuals, but work well together as a team. The Charlestown team also has a number of star players and is just now playing a strong team game; but Coach Alfred Winsor has been greatly handicapped through changes in his lineup during the season. Had Coach Winsor had his present lineup at the start of the race it is quite possible that the Sailors might now be nearer the top of the standing than is the case.

J. McCormick of the Pittsburgh seven has moved up in the list of individual point-scorers and is now in first place with 12 goals to his credit. L. McCormick, a teammate, is in second place with 11 goals to his credit, while Drury, also of Pittsburgh, who has been heading the list, has dropped back to third place with 10 goals to his credit. The full list follows:

Player and Club	Goals
J. McCormick, Pittsburgh A. A.	12
L. McCormick, Pittsburgh A. A.	11
Drury, Pittsburgh A. A.	10
Roach, Wanderers Hockey Club	8
Skilton, Charlestown N. Y.	8
Downing, Charlestown N. Y.	8
Hutchinson, Charlestown N. Y.	4
McCrinnon, Pittsburgh A. A.	4
Nagle, Pittsburgh A. A.	4
Madden, Pittsburgh A. A.	4
O'Sullivan, Arena Hockey Club	3
Howard, Charlestown N. Y.	3
McCarthy, Wanderers Hockey Club	3
Goran, Charlestown N. Y.	2
Shaugnessy, Charlestown N. Y.	2
Smyth, Arena Hockey Club	2
Smith, Wanderers Hockey Club	2
Hefner, Wanderers Hockey Club	2
McNeill, Arena Hockey Club	1
Martin, Arena Hockey Club	1
Nowell, Arena Hockey Club	1
Roycroft, Arena Hockey Club	1
McKennon, Wanderers Hockey Club	1
Croft, Wanderers Hockey Club	1
Dufresne, Wanderers Hockey Club	1

NEW YORK AMERICANS
IN BATTING DRILL

MACON, Ga.—Manager Miller Huggins organized a formal batting practice for the New York Americans Thursday. His team, with the arrival of a few regulars, is beginning to take real form, so much so that in the afternoon he sent his pitching staff to the plateau, lined up his catchers and devoted most of the afternoon to pitching and catching and batting practice.

McGraw, Love, Thormahlen and Monroe were the pitchers called on. Ray Caldwell, as usual, is being allowed to train as his judgment directs, and is not being hurried. Miller knocked the ball over the left field fence, as did Hannah, and Pipp sent one over the right field fence.

PITCHER ALEXANDER
REMAINS A HOLDOUT

CHICAGO, Ill.—G. C. Alexander, who is holding out for a bonus of \$10,000, has been offered \$5000 as a compromise, according to dispatches from Clevelo, N. M., through which the Chicago National League Baseball Club team passed Thursday on its way to the training ground at Pasadena, Cal.

Manager Mitchell said this offer was first. Alexander said he thought he ought to get all that was coming to him and threatened to leave the train. He did not do so, however, nor did he accept the compromise. Second Base- man Kilduff signed his contract, leaving Alexander the only Cub holdout.

SYRACUSE VS. PENNSYLVANIA

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University basketball team will meet the University of Pennsylvania five here this evening in the last game on the Orange schedule and a battle royal is expected to take place. Pennsylvania has just won the championship of the Intercollegiate Basketball League and the Syracuse five, which has made a fine record this winter and is anxious to be admitted to the intercollegiate league, is extremely desirous of securing a victory over the Red and Blue.

JERARD HEADS PENN. CREW

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Wesley Jerard has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania crew, succeeding Sidney Tilden, who enlisted.

G. P. BALCH TO MEET
J. P. HANLEY IN FINAL

BELLEAIR, Fla.—G. P. Balch of Cincinnati, former president of the Western Golf Association, meets Dr. J. P. Hanley of Chicago today in the final round of the annual golf championship tournament here for the chief trophy. Balch sprang a surprise in the semifinals Thursday by defeating Dr. C. H. Gardner of Agawan, 4 to 3. The latter was the favorite to win the final. Dr. Hanley won in the semifinals by defeating T. W. Kennedy of Dubois, Pa., 1 up.

In the second division finals, C. D. Cray, Warren, Pa., who defeated D. M. Murray, Utica, 2 up Thursday will meet J. L. Wyckoff, Holyoke, who won from T. D. Waterbury 1 up in 20 holes.

THREE PLAYERS
NOW UNDEFEATED

J. J. Maloney Shows Up Well in Pocket Billiard Tourney by Defeating C. M. Munoz

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Augustus Gardner	2	0	15	1.000
J. J. Maloney	2	0	15	1.000
J. H. Shoemaker	1	0	28	1.000
C. M. Munoz	1	1	17	.500
C. R. Shongood Jr.	1	1	14	.500
T. A. Plunkett	1	1	15	.500
Ardie Wickers	1	2	17	.333
Q. R. Fulton	0	4	20	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three games were played Thursday in the annual amateur pocket billiard championship tournament of the United States, and Ardie Wickers, J. J. Maloney and Augustus Gardner were the winners. As a result of these matches only three players now remain undefeated.

J. J. Maloney showed to fine advantage when in one of the afternoon games he vanquished a formidable contender and veteran of other championships, C. M. Munoz of the Amateur Billiard Club, by a score of 125 to 106. The match was one of the most closely waged contests that has thus far been played in the tournament, and right up to the close Munoz was a formidable antagonist. The match by innings:

J. J. Maloney—9 10 2 0 9 11 9 10 7 8 8 7 7 7 5 3. Total—125. Scratches—6. High runs—10 and 11.

In the other afternoon game Wickers defeated C. R. Fulton in a one-sided contest by a score of 125 to 78. Fulton was in poor stroke and could do little to stay the progress of his opponent toward victory. The match by innings:

Ardie Wickers—8 9 9 7 7 13 9 9 11 7 9 12 4 7 7. Total—125. Scratches—3. High runs—13 and 10.

Augustus Gardner was in fine stroke in the evening game, when he defeated C. R. Shongood Jr., by a score of 125 to 75. He did not make many high runs, but his counting was consistently good, and Shongood was left far behind before the match had progressed far. Gardner's position play was excellent, and he ran off the ivories without hesitation once he had succeeded in shattering the pyramid.

His best run was a cluster of 15. Shongood's best effort netted him 11. The match by innings:

Augustus Gardner—8 13 13 10 13 12 10 11 4 3 11 13 9. Total—125. Scratches—3. High runs—15, 11 and 11.

C. R. Shongood Jr.—6 13 11 1 4 1 2 4 10 11 2 1 4. Total—75. Scratches—6. High runs—11, 9 and 9.

ST. LOUIS CLUB STARTS SOUTH

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Thirteen members of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, headed by Manager John Hendricks, started Thursday night for San Antonio, Tex., for spring practice. Eleven other players will report in that city in time for the first workout Saturday morning. The team will return to St. Louis April 5.



Mallory Hats

Made and fashioned for American gentlemen
Dealers everywhere are showing
New Spring Styles

CANNEFAX LEADING
IN BILLIARD PLAY

Challenger Enters Final Block of Three-Cushion Match This Evening With a Margin of Four Points Over Champion

THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR APRIL

As we see the Southern Cross high in the South, we recall Whittier's words, "The Cross of pardon lights the tropic skies."

The Cross is now above the pole within half an hour of the meridian. Westward from it is the so-called "False Cross" made up of stars in the constellations Carina and Vela. Its foot is toward the horizon, and the star marking it is of a beautiful reddish orange color. Some prefer the False to the true Cross, since the stars forming it are more nearly equal in brightness.

In the midst of the brilliancy of the Milky Way we must notice the "Coal-sack," a most striking object, named thus by the early navigators. This is a pear-shaped opening or dark gap in the milky stream, situated between the Southern Cross and Alpha and Beta Centauri. It appears all the darker by contrast with the splendor of the Cross and its surroundings. Its inky depths are practically devoid of stars as seen with the naked eye. Even with a large photographic telescope large portions of its area show no star, being utterly barren of such gems. It looks like a "hole in the sky," but in all probability is the result of intervening dark nebulous matter which cuts off the light of more distant stars.

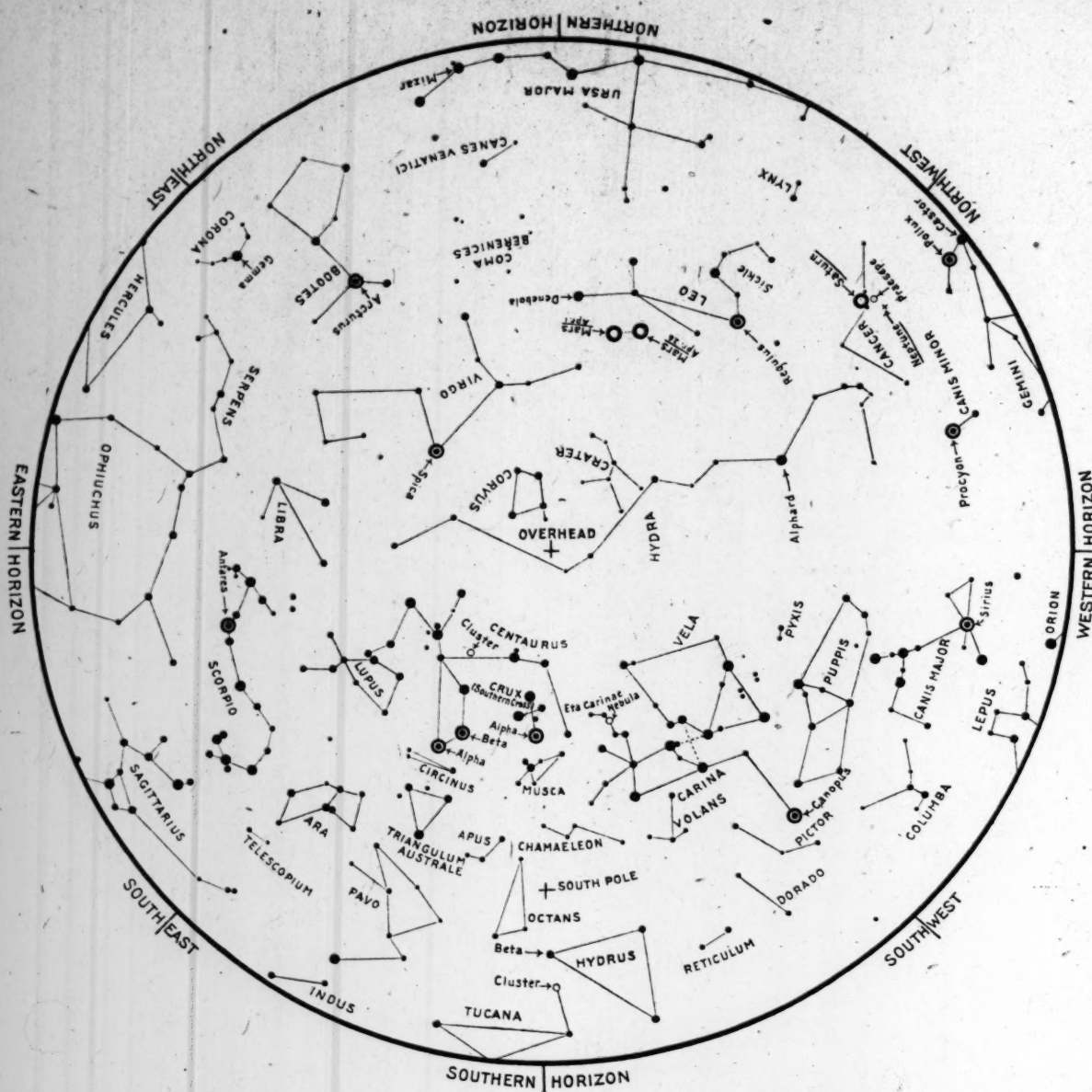
In Centaurus a star cluster is indicated on the map by an open circle. This is the famous cluster known as Omega Centauri, the finest globular cluster in the sky. To the naked eye it appears a hazy patch of light, very much like a comet which has no tail. Seen with the telescope it shows a multitude of faint stars bunched together like a swarm of bees. More than 6000 stars have actually been counted on a photograph of Omega Centauri, and it is estimated to comprise thousands more. A most remarkable feature is that numbers of these stars vary in light with great regularity. Professor Bailey of the Harvard Observatory discovered 128 variable stars in this cluster. In some other clusters, he found even more, so that he has discovered over 500 stars of this type, which are called cluster variables.

The change in brightness of these variables is characteristic. First, they show a gradual decrease, then a constancy at the level of minimum brightness, and suddenly they flash up to threefold brightness. Then they fade away again. This process is repeated again and again continually. The period of variation is different for different stars, but averages about half a day. Many of these stars Professor Bailey has observed for 10,000 or 20,000 periods, and has determined their periods to within a tenth of a second. During variation the increase in brightness is exceedingly rapid. For many of the variables the increase at its maximum rate is about four times per hour. In one instance it is at the rate of 250 times per hour; that is, if the rate were continued through an entire hour, the increase in brightness would be about 250 times. Such a rate, continued for less than half a day, would make the faintest star far brighter than our sun. Such rapid changes performed with punctuality and exactness make these variable stars like little chronometers in the sky, keeping time faithfully. It is as if the cluster were a clock dial with numerous clock hands, all going at slightly different rates so that the combinations presented are almost infinite, and unlikely to be repeated. So accurate is the determination of the individual periods that if all our clocks were stopped and we had lost our reckoning, Professor Bailey from a single photograph of this cluster could set matters right once more. Even if the Pharaohs could have left such a photograph in the Pyramids, he would be able to assign the exact date when it was made.

Corvus is overhead. Libra and Ophiuchus are due east. In the south-east we have Ara, Scorpio and Sagittarius. In the north-east Bootes and Corona appear. In the north we see a part of Ursa Major. Only 11 first magnitude stars are now visible, and of these Pollux, Procyon, and Sirius are about to set. The stars are now congested to the southern portion of the sky, as will be readily seen by reference to the map. There are fully 50 per cent more of the brighter stars south than north of the zenith.

The following phenomena are given in Greenwich mean time, on the basis of the civil day beginning at midnight: The phases of the moon are: Last quarter on April 4 at 1:33 p. m.; new moon on April 11 at 4:34 a. m.; first quarter on April 18 at 4:08 a. m.; full moon on April 25 at 8:05 a. m. The moon will be nearest to the earth on April 22 at 11 p. m. In its monthly circuit of the sky, it will overtake Uranus on April 7, Venus on April 8, Mercury on April 12, Jupiter on April 14, Neptune on April 18, Saturn on April 19, and Mars on April 22. For localities not in the neighborhood of the longitude of Greenwich, correction to the above times must be made. For South Africa add two hours; for India add 5½ hours; for the Philippines add eight hours; for Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland add 10 hours. For New Zealand add 11½ hours, or if the recent proposal for change of standard time in that country has been adopted, add 12 hours. For eastern United States, also for Peru and Chile, subtract five hours. For the Pacific Coast (San Francisco) subtract eight hours. From these examples, it will be seen that time to the eastward is fast while time to the westward is slow. When the time is 7 a. m. at New York City it is noon at Greenwich, and when it is noon at Greenwich, the time at Melbourne is 10 p. m.

The planet Jupiter may still be seen



The April Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 22 at 10 p. m., May 7 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the top of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their heights above the horizon. The names of the planets are under-

during the early evening, but sets before our time of observation. Saturn and Neptune are in the constellation Cancer, the latter being invisible to the naked eye. Saturn is well placed for evening observation. Mars crosses the meridian about 10 p. m. local time, being nearly midway from the northern horizon to the zenith. It continues to retrograde until April 26, reaching the position thus marked on the map. It then begins to move eastward once more. Mercury is evening star, attaining its elongation east of the sun on April 7. Since it is north of the celestial equator, the position is not so favorable for observation in the southern hemisphere. On the other hand, Venus, as a morning star, is well placed, reaching western elongation on April 21. It is in conjunction with Uranus on April 2.

SIGNOR LAZZARI AND
OFFICIAL SOCIALISTS

Rome, Italy.—A few more details have been made public regarding the defeatist activities of Constantine Lazzari which finally led to his arrest. The Official Socialist secretary has, it appears, been under observation since the publication of his notorious circular to the Socialist mayors in 1917. Paying no heed to the appeals for unity and resistance after the enemy invasion, he went on issuing circulars and organizing meetings calculated to spread opposition to the war and class hatred among the working people, and to stir up bad feeling against the Government, the army and the Allies. The circulars are said to contain evidence of the work of the Official Socialist parliamentary group, the Confederation of Labor, the Young People's Socialist Federation and of the newspaper *L'Avanguardia Socialista*, noted for its revolutionary tendencies. The military authorities, who, it is said, have been keeping a watch on the defeatist activities of the Official Socialist Party, succeeded, at length, in obtaining possession of copies of some of the circulars sent out from the offices of the party.

This propaganda was not, it is alleged, confined to Italy, but was connected with defeatist centers in other countries. It is stated in the press that at a meeting held at Sesto Fiorentino in January, Lazzari formulated an order of the day which expressed unqualified antagonism to the war on the lines prevailing at the meetings at Zimmerwald and Kienthal, and deplored the action of those members of the party who, after the events of last autumn, had modified their attitude by calling a truce in class warfare and by supporting the war. The circular appealed to the party to reject every inducement to adopt bourgeois ideas and to be watchful that all its members held firmly to socialistic ideals, and to an uncompromising opposition to the war. This resolution was sent out to the leaders of the Official Socialist organization, and a copy came into the hands of the judicial authorities. Lazzari has assumed responsibility for all his party's actions against the war and the safety of the country. The press once more recalls his circular recommending the Socialist mayors to resign, with a view to making administrative difficulties and forcing a peace, as well as his recent letter to Signor Caldarà, the Mayor of Milan, recommending him not to attend the great patriotic meeting in that city which, it was hoped, would be addressed by the Prime Minister. He is said to have been engaged in organizing another Socialist meeting.

THE PROSPECTS OF A
GERMAN REVOLUTION

Berne, Switzerland.—In an article published in the *Freie Zeitung*, on the eve of the outbreak of the recent strike movement in Germany, Jakob Bengler set forth what he believes to be the reasons why the much-discussed revolution in Germany has never yet taken place. "The inherent reason," he wrote, "can only be stated and then wholeheartedly deplored; it cannot be comprehended. It is that the German people quite obviously no longer believes in itself, and has lost all revolutionary energy, all impulse toward the recovery of its ancient freedom. This fact finds expression, for instance, in the wildest dreams, the German Socialist ideal looks for its realization not to free men, to the letting-loose of suppressed and unknown national forces; but to a systematically organized production and consumption association. There is nothing of which the average German, if he does not alter very greatly, stands less in need than anarchy, unbounded individual freedom. Were the fundamental position otherwise, did the German spirit feel within it but a tenth of the inspiration of the Russian people, then at a time such as this no exterior obstacles could withhold from it its freedom."

Apart from this inherent reason, however, Herr Bengler distinguished six such exterior obstacles in the way of a revolution in Germany. "In the first place," he wrote, "the working class is earning good money, and does not want to forfeit its pay. In the second, the cost of food is such that a strike would make at least five times the demand on the party funds at the present time than it would have done before the war, and, side by side with this, allowance must be made for the fact that these party funds have never been so low. Those members of the trade unions who are in the trenches do not pay their subscriptions, and those earning big wages in the various war industries have long been compelled to subscribe to war loans. Thirdly, the extent to which the broad masses of the people have invested in these loans has given them an interest in the undisturbed conduct of the war with a view to securing a relatively favorable peace, and the maintenance of the State as at present constituted. Fourthly, the split in the German Socialist Party has weakened, rather than strengthened the possibility of a revolution. "It is true that the Minority Socialists are strong enough in themselves, especially in Berlin and Leipzig where they undoubtedly have the masses behind them, to make a general strike their program on their own initiative, without Scheidemann; and a signal given from Berlin especially would have considerable effect. They too, however, are lacking in stern determination; while their quarrel with the Majority has tended to induce them to devote their energies to combating their former associates, rather than the Government. Hence Scheidemann really serves as a shield to the Government in this direction. Meanwhile, the party split also operates to prevent him and his following from responding to any inclination they may feel to abandon the policy of Aug. 4, since to do so would mean crying 'peccavi' to Haase."

Further, Herr Bengler attributed the absence of a revolution to the breakdown of the state mechanism in Germany to which Franz Mehring has drawn attention in the *Prussian Diet*, and to which even the *Deutsche Zeitung* has since borne witness. "Prussia," he wrote, "was never an

organism, but merely a piece of mechanism that worked faultlessly. Now that this mechanism is beginning to run down and to get out of order it is much more difficult to arrange for a successful revolution than it was before."

It is not, therefore, to Germany, but to Austria, that Herr Bengler looks for the first real revolutionary impulse in the Central Empires. "Viktor Adler," he wrote, "may have induced the workers to return to their regular labor for the moment, but the Czech Socialist movement, especially, has not yet been set in active motion." When it is set in motion, Herr Bengler considers that it is not impossible that it will carry all before it, and that in Germany the Prussian government system will prove to be already so seriously undermined as to need but the breath of revolution to produce its collapse.

HIGHER FARES ASKED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Memphis Street Railway Company has petitioned the commission government of that city to increase car fares from 5 to 6 cents.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
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"One section in our Millinery Salons is devoted to hats for mothers and young grandmothers."

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Exclusive Styles
In Misses' and Women's
Suits, Coats, Dresses,
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REPAIR SERVICE

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PONTIAC (Mich.) Store, 12 N. Saginaw

HOW RAJPUT WON
V. C. IN FRANCE

Graphic Story Told of Daring
Shown by a Hindu Soldier
in the Battle at Cambrai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A remarkable story is contributed to *The Morning Post* by St. Nihal Singh of the fine daring thrice exhibited in the face of German fire by a Hindu soldier, during his participation in the recent Cambrai drive on the western front. "The latest Indian V. C., Jemadar Lieutenant Gobind Singh," says the writer, "has been visiting London on short leave from the western theater of war, where his cavalry regiment is at present stationed, and where he earned the coveted distinction. Rather thin and quite tall for a Rajput, Jemadar Gobind Singh has the clear-cut, intelligent features of the Indo-Aryans, among whom his clan of Rathores, with his Highness the Maharaja of Marwar (Jodhpur) at its head, ranks high for the fighting and administrative qualities of its members. He spoke to me in simple Hindi—the principal derivative of ancient Sanskrit—jerkling out his sentences in soldier fashion."

"The squadron to which he is at present attached, through the good offices of Lieutenant-General Sir Highness Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh—who, in conversation with me, referred to Gobind Singh as 'my boy'—found itself completely cut off from the armies operating against the Germans during the recent 'push' at Cambrai. Encircled by the enemy on three sides, with a stream canal on the fourth, the men dug themselves in, determined to give the Huns a hot time. The officer in command, finding it imperative to get into communication with the General Staff, asked for a volunteer to carry his dispatch. To go by the stream route was out of the question. The only alternative was to brave the enemy fire over a distance of a mile and a half. Mounted on his horse, an Indian fared forth into 'No Man's Land.' He had not gone very far when German bullets struck down him and his horse. One after another other Indians followed this volunteer and shared his fate."

"Gobind Singh, then a lance-dafadar (lance sergeant), was among the men who saw the orderlies shot down by the enemy. He asked the commander to let him try his luck. Mounted on his charger, he galloped at full speed into 'No Man's Land' and made straight for his objective. His horse fell under him, but the brave Rathore escaped unhurt, and completed on foot the 600 yards of his journey that remained. The reply had to be carried back to the trench over the mile-and-a-half stretch raked by German bullets. Gobind Singh offered to take it back. Mounted on the horse that belonged to the general's orderly, he sallied forth on the return journey. He was instantly greeted by heavy machine-gun fire. About half-way across 'No Man's Land' his horse fell under him and he ran for dear life. The German gavo chase, firing all the time. Gobind Singh kept well ahead of them, and after a few moments that seemed an eternity counter-fire from the isolated Indian squadron stopped the pursuers, and he jumped into the trench, once more having successfully performed his mission. "The dispatch that he brought re-

quired a reply. His offer to ride through... for the third time was accepted. He was given leave to choose any horse that he wanted, and brave hearts wished God-speed to their comrade, who appeared to bear a charmed life. When Gobind Singh galloped into 'No Man's Land' he missed the usual German greeting of machine gun fire. For all the noise that was being made the German trench might have been empty. He must have covered half his mile-and-a-half flight when he discovered the German game. Their big guns suddenly began to thunder forth, creating in front of him a wall of bursting shells. A British gunner who was sheltering in a shell hole told him that to attempt to ride through that barrage meant certain death. Gobind Singh replied that he did not mind risking his life for the success of his mission, and he charged the wall of fire. Just then a shell fell on the horse that the Indian was riding. Convinced that he could not run, he slowly walked the 200 yards or so that still stretched before him, the Germans constantly firing at him.

"On arriving at headquarters, Gobind Singh discovered that he had come out unscathed for the third time. The General found his spirit as high as ever. He asked if there was another message to be sent, and declared that he was willing to take it through the German lines if that were necessary. It only remains to add that soon afterward our armies, pushing from behind, dislodged the Germans from their positions, and rescued the Indian cavalry that had been isolated."

AMUSEMENT TAX IN MONTREAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Albert Chevalier, Director of Municipal Assistance, has reported to the Board of Control that the amusement tax brought the city \$161,516 in 1917. The money has been distributed among hospitals and charitable institutions.

UNION DELEGATES
ALLEGED BRIBERY

Representatives of 500 Striking
Employees in War Supplies
Factory Tell of Fund Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The United States War Department is arranging for an investigation of charges made by John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, that accredited delegates of a newly-formed union, members of which are employed by his company, had informed him that a check for \$10,000 and an additional fund of \$10,000 had been promised them if they would strike. Mr. Queeny will give the names of men making this statement to the War Department investigator. The Monsanto Works are producing chemicals for the Government and Red Cross, and is the only plant outside of Germany where certain necessary supplies can be made. Mr. Queeny states that his employees have been given three raises since the beginning of the war. A schedule giving a further raise of 10 per cent would have gone into effect this week. "The delegates told me," says Mr. Queeny, "that they are satisfied with working conditions and wages, and realize the fact that we are working on war supplies. A delegate interrupted saying they had been offered \$10,000 to strike, and an additional \$10,000 to back them up at Washington. It was stated the offer came from the Federation of Labor, through the local branch of the Electrical Workers Union."

The plant was closed on Thursday, as 500 of the 750 employees failed to report. O. E. Jennings, Springfield, Ill., union organizer, denies that funds other than regular strike benefits have been offered to the strikers.

Concerning

New Spring Furs

Dame Fashion has decreed Spring Furs indispensable to the elite toilette of the hour. Anticipating this demand, our Fur Section is replete with the Correct Furs for this approaching season of the year. For more than a generation the NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT label has been the "Hall Mark" of quality in Furs.

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Entire 2nd Floor of Woodward Arcade.

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HOSIERY
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Transformation

The guest looked with approving eyes around the delightful room into which she had been guided.

A few months before she had been shown, for the first time, over the new suburban home, just purchased by her friend, and this particular part of the house had been condemned for its lack of beauty.

"Of course, the paper can be changed, but that washstand, projecting impudently into the room with such unbecoming ugliness and such undoubted usefulness," complained the new householder, "what can be done with it? And to think the windows here command such a perfect view of the rose-garden and the hills! Look at them now for consolation, before I shut the door, never again to show this room to anyone—until it is different."

And now the friend had come again, after a winter's absence, and been ushered directly into the old despoiled quarter of her former visit. And things were different.

A beautiful paper, with a rose stripe, was on the wall. The four ungainly posts of the bedstead had been cut down to a more graceful height, and the bedstead painted white, rose paint outlining the moldings. The white valance had a rose-lined ruffle for its heading. These, however, were mere accessories.

The washstand had disappeared entirely. A closet of white lattice bars, reaching to the ceiling, surrounded it. At the top, flowers and leaves and vines cut from the wall paper border pattern, and pasted to the lattice, trailed down as if they grew there. The little door, just large enough to admit one, was lined with a rose-colored curtain which gleamed through its open bars. The rest of the closet was lined in white.

The center of the closet door already in the room had been removed and a lattice substituted, also lined with a rose curtain.

"The garden outside made me think of the color scheme, and the necessity of hiding that washstand behind something attractive to look upon developed the rest of the plan. Why not a screen, you think? Look and see!" and the speaker opened the door of the compact little retreat.

The guest could only peer in, but she beheld numerous little conveniences, such as a laundry bag in rose cretonne, a whisk broom hanging by a rose ribbon, and such trifles, where they could not interfere with comfort or appearance.

"I shall not have to look to garden or hills for consolation in this room," she said.

Delectable Dishes Made With Honey

Do you and your family like honey? Perhaps you keep bees; if so, then you know the delights of having plenty of that delicious food for your own table with enough, it may be, to share with your friends. But do you cook with it? In the United States of America, people do not seem to use honey as an ingredient for cooked foods nearly so much as they do in European countries, preferring it in its uncooked state, as a sweet to be served with hot biscuits, griddle cakes, the morning cereal, rice, and waffles and other delicacies. Commercial bakers and confectioners in the United States, however, use it much more than does the average cook in the home, according to a government bulletin, discussing the uses of honey, which has just been published in a book entitled: "Uncle Sam's Advice to Housewives." This book has been compiled by Miss Vera L. Connolly, and it includes a number of the bulletins published by the United States Department of Agriculture, and also extracts from the "Ten Lessons on Food Conservation," which the Federal Food Administration issued not long ago, all of which are so arranged as to give the loyal housewife the greatest help and assistance. This chapter on honey contains much valuable information.

The housekeeper is advised, for one thing, to keep honey, unless it is in a sealed package, in a dry place, in order that it may not absorb moisture and be spoiled. Honey or a mixture of honey and sugar sirup is recommended as an excellent sweetener for lemonade and other fruit drinks.

"The fact that honey consists principally of sugar and water, and is slightly acid suggests that it is a suitable substitute for molasses in cookery. As a matter of fact, it can be used in the place of molasses in all forms of bread, muffins, and cakes, and makes a more delicately flavored product. It contains less acid than molasses, however, and so requires less soda when it is substituted for molasses, in recipes which do not include sour milk or other acid, and the cook must be careful about the amount of soda used. Many trials, made with different kinds of honey in this laboratory," this information is from the chapter on "Honey in Cookery," the recipes for which have been tried out in the laboratory of the federal Department of Agriculture—"showed that the allowance of soda in a cupful of honey very generally ranges between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a level teaspoonful. Unless the cook is thoroughly familiar with her honey, she would do well to mix and bake a small sample of dough, before she decided on the amount of soda to be put into the main portion.

"When honey is to be substituted for common sugar, it is desirable to know not only how it compares in sweetness, but also how much allowance must be made for the water which it contains. Assuming a cupful of good honey to measure $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, it should weigh about 12 ounces. Of this, 9 to 10 ounces, roughly speaking, is sugar. A cupful of honey, therefore, corresponds to a little more than a cupful of cane sugar. Besides the sugar, there is about 1-5 of a cupful of water in a cupful of honey. Theo-

retically, therefore, in making cake, one should substitute honey for sugar, cupful for cupful, and for each cupful of honey use 1-5 less of the milk or other liquid which the recipe calls for. For practical purposes, however, it is accurate enough to consider that the water in a cupful of honey is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cupful. The rule was found to hold good with a large number of ordinary cake recipes, which were tested in this laboratory. These facts, if kept in mind, make special honey recipes unnecessary, and enable the cook, with very slight calculation, to modify ordinary ones so that honey can be used in place of sugar. Besides slightly changing the flavor of the cake, honey used in the place of sugar makes it keep moist longer. A honey cake, made with butter, will keep its quality until the butter grows rancid, and one, made without butter, will keep fresh for months and even improve in flavor. What is true of the cakes is also true of the dough; it can be kept almost indefinitely. Evidently, then, honey is especially useful in recipes without butter.

"Recipes usually direct that the honey be brought to the boiling point and then skimmed and cooled. This must be done with great care, for the honey is very likely to boil over. Experimenters with a large variety of honeys, such as are ordinarily purchased in the United States for household uses, showed that nothing rises to the top during the boiling which cannot be easily stirred back into the liquid. It seems likely, therefore, that the custom of boiling had its origin at the time when honey, at least the grades the bakers use, was much less carefully prepared than at present and contained impurities of many kinds. A cake, made by stirring flour directly into cold honey, was found to be in no way inferior to those made with honey which had been heated."

Among the recipes given, the following look particularly interesting. "Nut Honey Cake—Two cups brown sugar, 2 cups honey, 6 egg yolks, 3 cups flour, speck of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, 3 teaspoons ground cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice, 1 cup chopped raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce citron cut in small pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce candied orange peel cut in small pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound almonds coarsely chopped, whites of 3 eggs. Mix the sugar, honey, and the yolks of the eggs, and beat thoroughly. Sift together the flour, salt, spices, and soda. Combine all ingredients but the whites of the eggs. Beat whites till they are stiff, and add them last. Pour the dough, to the depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, into well-buttered tins, and bake in a slow oven for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. "Frosting for Nut Honey Cake—One and one-half cups sugar, 3 egg whites, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of water. Boil the sugar and water until the sirup forms a thread, when dropped from the spoon. While still hot, pour the sirup over the well-beaten whites of the eggs, beating the mixture until it is of the right consistency to spread. "Honey Sponge Cake—One-half cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of honey, 4 eggs, 1 cup of sifted flour. Mix the sugar and

Marks on Chinese Porcelain

1 Hsi 熙大 TA NIEN 年清 TH'SING PERIOD CHI 製康 KANG MADE (EMPEROR)	2 CHENG 正大 GREAT PERIOD 年清 TH'SING MADE 製康 YUNG	3 LUNG 隆大 GREAT PERIOD 年清 TH'SING MADE 製乾 K'EN	4 KANG HSI	5 YUNG CHENG	6 K'EN LUNG
7 KEA-KING	8 TAO KUANG	9 光大年清 製康	10 明	11 WAN LI	12 SHUN CHIA
13 SERAL MARK SHUN CHIA	14 CHUNG-HWA	15 TANG 堂大 TA CHIN 製樹 SHU	16 LU 海 YI 堂 TANG	17 五	18 大 清 年 製
19 21	22	23	24	25	26

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The ordinary marks on oriental porcelain are Chinese characters painted or stenciled, generally in blue under the glaze, and they differ from the marks on English or Continental china in that they usually indicate the date of the Emperor in whose reign they were made, rather than the particular factory which made the porcelain.

Some few pieces of Chinese porcelain came to England at the end of the reign of Henry VII, when Philip I (of Austria), who was joint King of Castile, with his wife Joan (the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella) put into Weymouth, with Queen Joan, in 1506. They were hospitably entertained by Sir Thomas Trenchard, of Wolvorton Castle, Dorset, and Philip presented to his host two bowls of Chinese blue and white porcelain, which

are still in the possession of his descendants. They are now mounted in Renaissance silver gilt, with hall marks of the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The traffic by the Cape of Good Hope, which was first doubled by Vasco de Gama in 1497, had not yet begun, so these bowls must have crossed the desert on camel back. Another piece of about the same period is the "Warham" bowl of Celadon porcelain, at New College, Oxford, which was presented by Archbishop Warham, who was appointed to the See of Canterbury in 1504, and was Chancellor of the University of Oxford from 1507 to 1532.

The rarity of Chinese porcelain in the Sixteenth Century is shown by the record that, in 1588, Lord Burghley presented to Queen Elizabeth a porringer of "white porcelen garnished with gold," and his son, Mr. Robert Cecil (afterward Earl of

Salisbury) a cup of "grene pursell-lyne." Chinese porcelain did not reach Europe in any quantity till after the middle of the following century. Nearly all which we have was made between the period of the English Restoration and the French Revolution.

In the time of the Th'Sing dynasty, the first three emperors of importance to the china collector were Kang-Hsi (1662-1722), Yung-Cheng (1723-1735) and Kien-Lung (1736-1795), because most of the finest porcelain is marked with the names of these three emperors; but, during part of the reign of Kang-Hsi, it was forbidden to use the name of the Emperor; consequently, many pieces are marked with a double ring of blue, enclosing a blank space where the imperial name should have appeared.

The period of an emperor is usually expressed by six characters, which are read beginning from the right hand at the top; thus the period of Kang-Hsi is generally written:

(Insert No. 1)

The marks of Yung Cheng and Kien-Lung are

(Insert Nos. 2 and 3)

It will be noticed that the first two characters, and the last two, are identical in all sets of marks, so that the only part of the mark which is of real importance is the Emperor's name. Sometimes these characters are reduced to four, the two denoting the dynasty being omitted. They are also collected together in the form of a seal in a more difficult script, which is an older style of writing, but read in the same order. The seal marks of these three Emperors are

(Insert Nos. 4, 5 and 6)

After the reign of Kien-Lung, a great deal of porcelain was made in the time of the two succeeding emperors of the same Th'Sing Dynasty, which has lasted till the recent revolution.

"Yellow Honey Cake—One half-cup sugar, 2 egg yolks, 2-3 cup honey, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour. Sift together the flour and the spices. Mix the sugar and egg yolks, add the honey, and then the flour gradually. Roll out thin, moisten the surface with egg white, and mark into small squares. Bake in a moderate oven. "Honey Rissoles—Pastry Covering for Rissoles—One half cup lard, 2 egg yolks, 1 egg white, 2-3 cup water, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar, flour. Mix together all the ingredients but the flour and add enough of that to make a stiff dough. Roll out as thin as a knife blade, cut into round or square pieces, taking care to avoid the necessity of rolling out the second time, as this is likely to make the dough very tough. A honey filling is used with this dough and is made as follows: 1 cup honey, 2 ounces candied orange peel, rye bread crumbs, anise seed. Bring the honey to the boiling point, remove from the stove, and add as much bread crumb as it will moisten while it is hot. Add the orange peel and anise seed, and give a good stir. Roll this filling into small balls and lay one in the center of each piece of pastry, fold the pastry over and press the edges together. Bake in a hot oven."

A Rainbow Sash for a Party Frock

The frock itself was very pretty, just the thing for a little girl to wear to a party. It was made of a soft yellow silk or georgette crepe, a straight, full, high-waisted little gown, with short, full sleeves. The round neck and the sleeves were finished off with a soft frill about two inches wide, of delicate, filmy lace. But it was the sash that gave the crowning glory to the dress. It reminded one of a rainbow, even though it did not show all the rainbow colors. Soft satin ribbon was the material, put together in folds, measuring one-half or, perhaps, three-quarters of an inch in width. The upper was a dainty pink, next came an old rose, after that light blue, canary yellow and, lastly, a lovely shade of lavender. Altogether these five delicate colors in the soft, satin ribbons made just the right sort of a sash to set off such a simple, dainty little gown and the ends of the var-colored ribbons, flying loose, remained one of the quaint old May Day festivities of "Merrie England."

The Little Things of Gingham

Now that gingham—once relegated largely to the kitchen or thought of as merely a good serviceable material for the dresses of active small people—has come to the front among the fashionable textiles for warm weather wear, so much so, in fact, that a pretty gingham gown is quite as costly as silk, if not more so, these same gingham are extending their sway to include all sorts of dress accessories. Instead of the ever-present collar and cuff set of sheer and pure white lawn, or of some plain colored muslin which is a somewhat later style, we now find, in the up-to-date shops, a still later novelty in the shape of collar and cuff sets of plain white lawn, bordered with deep bands of gingham. Some of them are very attractive, too, for the new season's ginghams are extremely pretty.

The plaid mixtures seem to be the most popular, and many are the color combinations to be seen in these flatter large plaids, too, are quite common now, sometimes with many colors intermingled, again with but two or three. Then, for similar effects, there are the ginghams which are checked and yet not checked; rather, they have the white ground marked off into tiny $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch squares with lines of color; these are particularly dainty.

Somehow, one would hardly expect to find gingham hats offered in Fifth Avenue shops, before spring has officially arrived, but there they are just the same and truly attractive they appear. Some are broad-brimmed mushroom sailors with a flat brim of the gingham, a high crown with a smooth top and the side cut on the bias, sometimes folded smoothly around, sometimes shirred or folded. Also, occasionally, the under side of the brim is faced with a plain color. Then there are the turbans, neat little ones, sometimes of gay gingham, usually combined with a band of straw; there is plenty of room for variation, for there are so many kinds of ginghams.

With the hats made of this fabric, which now occupies the foremost rank among the favorites of fashion, one is nearly always sure to find a knitting bag to match. These gingham hats, of course, being so decorative in themselves, require little in the way of trimming—perhaps just a large-headed fancy pin, the head being of colored glass, or stone, or jet or of some metal. One curious small hat, however, seen just the other day, had 48 decoration

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Although the war has made gladioli bulbs cost a little more, gladioli are among the indispensable flowers for the home garden of the eastern part of the United States. It isn't necessary to indulge in the newest and, therefore, most expensive kinds, wonderfully beautiful though they are. There are plenty of good kinds at moderate prices.

The gladioli will grow in almost any soil, but is improved by the use of a little fertilizer, especially bone meal. One mistake, made by many gardeners, is too shallow planting. Six inches is none too deep for the average bulb, because the stalk will then be anchored securely enough to withstand storms and high winds. Moreover, the roots will not be so likely to dry out, as they would if near the surface of the ground, and the soil can be cultivated without danger of breaking off the rootlets. If planted in beds, the bulbs may be set six inches apart, but they will do better if they have at least a foot of room to develop in.

In order to have a long season of flowers, it will be necessary to plant bulbs of one sort at short intervals, or to use both early and late flowering varieties. It is safe to plant the bulbs, even before the danger of frost has wholly passed, because some time will be required for the shoots to reach the surface. Planting can be continued up to the first of July.

Even more popular than the gladioli is the dahlia, of which hundreds of new sorts are now on the market. To those who know only the old-fashioned kinds, the modern peony, cactus, and collarette dahlias are revelations.

Dahlias are really fall blooming plants, and there is no reason for setting out the bulbs or tubers before the middle of May, although some people like to make cuttings and start new plants under glass. Some people still plant whole clumps, but it is a great mistake. One tuber, with a good eye, is enough for a hill. In fact, the best plants come from single stalks. Cutting the clumps can best be done with the aid of a sharp knife, and after the eyes have made a little growth. Oftentimes it is found desirable to spread the clumps on the floor of a warm cellar, with moistened newspapers laid over them. This will cause the eyes to sprout quickly, so that the tubers can be separated easily. It is highly important that there be a considerable piece of fleshy tuber, attached to each eye. When the dahlias are set out, the eye should always be up, and the roots be placed flat in the ground, not standing off end. It is best to set dahlias about three feet apart, and to plant the roots four inches deep. If the stems are pinched back, when fifteen inches high, the plants will be dwarfed and may not need staking.

Many other bulbs are given in books on oriental china, but one's experience is that they are rarely found on any piece of porcelain, and the marks described are the only ones an ordinary collector is likely to meet with on good porcelain. Many pieces of the finest porcelain are unmarked and their merit has to be determined by a careful examination of the color, the glaze, design, and shape.

(Insert Nos. 22 and 23)

Although gladioli and dahlias are the most popular spring bulbs, there are several other kinds worth growing. The montbretias, which resemble miniature gladioli, are especially useful. They bloom more profusely than their larger cousins, and are hardier; so that the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter, with a little protection. By planting in groups of 25 or more, they make a handsome showing in the fall. Plant the bulbs three inches deep and three or four inches apart.

The summer hyacinth grows three feet high, is covered with white, bell-shaped flowers, and, when grown in clumps, makes a fine garden plant. This bulb is also reasonably hardy with protection.

The tigridias are not hardy, and must be handled in the same way as

gladioli bulbs, but they are among the showiest flowers which can be grown in the garden. Unfortunately, each blossom lasts only a day; but, as one follows another in quick succession, this is not so great a disadvantage as it might seem. Of course, the tigridia is of no value as a cut flower.

The ismene, or Peruvian daffodil, is a large white lily, with curious horns, which give it an unusual appearance. It is so fragrant that a single blossom will perfume the garden. This is a bulbous plant, well worth getting acquainted with.

Then there are the cannas, which will make a fine show. If given a place in full sun, and ground which has been enriched with well-rotted manure. Unfortunately, the newer cannas are rather hard to carry through the winter. Nevertheless, such varieties as Mrs. Alfred F. Conard, salmon pink; Rosa Gigantea, pink; King Humbert, orange scarlet; and Mayerbeer, pale yellow, are well worth growing.

Few garden plants are so reliable as those grown from bulbs, and none are better for filling vacant spaces in the garden. Moreover, if flowers are wanted to cut, none can surpass the gladioli, the montbretias, and certain of the dahlias.

Muffins Without Eggs

Mix well 1 cup of corn meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, 6 level teaspoons of baking powder. Stir into this 1 cup of milk and 1 tablespoon of butter or beef drippings—melted. Bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes, in a greased pan or muffin rings.

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COLLEGE GIRLS PLAN FARM WORK

Several Units at Smith Register
for all Kinds of Agricultural
Occupations Including Haying
and Care of Poultry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The "Women's Land Army" movement has already found a large following at Smith College. Several units for farm work are being raised and many students have enlisted for the whole or part of the summer vacation. The Hilltop Unit, open to students and alumnae of Smith is typical of the units that are being formed for intensive farming during the planting and harvesting season. This unit is being organized by Miss Josephine A. Clark, the college librarian. Headquarters will be at her farm in Chesterfield, Mass.

Miss Clark in telling of her plans for the unit says "The object is to furnish additional garden products and fresh fruits for local markets, also for canning and drying." The organization is similar to that of the Women's Agricultural Camp at Bedford, N. Y., in 1917. Farmers in that section, although sceptical of women's capabilities as farm hands, were soon impressed with their skill and capacity for work, as their generous testimony at the end of the summer shows. Details of the unit work will be adapted to housing accommodations and the demands of the Hilltop farmers for service.

Enrollment is for a term of not less than four weeks; the number called to service will vary according to seasonal needs. In haying and berrying season the most help will be in demand. A registration of 50 students is expected.

A variety of choice in work desired has already been expressed by registrants, such as haying, dairy work, care of poultry, fruit and vegetables, canning, and housework. Several members have signified their desire to act as chauffeurs. One will be available to take students from Northampton to Chesterfield on free afternoons and holidays before college closes, to get plowing and planting under way on the Hilltop farm. Some of the alumnae unit members will go to Chesterfield early in May to start work. The farm is primarily a fruit farm, but on some adjoining land leased by Miss Clark a good-sized truck garden is planned. This garden will be laid out and cultivated under the direction of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau.

Miss Clark will have associated with her a woman of experience to superintend canning and drying of fruit and vegetables. Last year great quantities of fruit and berries were wasted in this region for want of labor to care for them. The unit hopes to lessen this particular form of food waste this year.

VISIT TO FORTRESS OF PETER AND PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A correspondent of the Matin describes his recent visit to the prisoners in the famous fortress of Peter and Paul at Petrograd. There were, in all, 60 prisoners, he says, to whom they were able to talk freely. The prison was lit by electric light, and the cells were as large, clean, and airy as if they had been in one of the best hotels in Petrograd. The prisoners enjoyed a great measure of freedom; they got up and went to bed when they liked, wore what clothes they pleased, and received visits, letters, and books without any restrictions. The writer and his companions went to see Soukhomlinoff, who was condemned under Kerensky for high treason, and who was now considered one of the authors of the war. He had already been in prison for three years, and said that the regime was better now than under the Tsar, or even under Kerensky, when he had been forbidden to receive letters and visits, whereas now he saw his wife every day and had already read 150 volumes. Former General Soukhomlinoff seemed satisfied with his food, and showed the visitors a piece of bread which was of better quality than they were able to get outside. He told his visitors that his political ideas placed him among the Conservatives, but he welcomed the day when the Bolsheviks came into power. He was only the scapegoat he remarked, for many others who had belonged to the old regime.

He did not think, in spite of monarchical convictions, that Tsarism would be reinstated. The old world was foundering and humanity and civilization were destroyed; where, he asked, would salvation come from? One of the visitors asked why they should not try socialism, and Soukhomlinoff answered, with a smile, that that was possible, but a prisoner could ignore what was going on. He then went back to his place saying that he was today a proletarian, for all his goods had been confiscated.

The next prisoner visited was Schneour, who was very much cast down and was awaiting his trial. A soldier then asked them to go and see Kolkoff, who was supposed to be one

of the murderers of Kokoschkin and Tcheringaref, an entirely uneducated man who protested his innocence. In the same passage they met one of the Menshevik leaders, M. Volinsky, who passed them stiffly by, refusing to speak. A little further on they passed M. Aksentiev, a social revolutionary who took part in the Provisional Government. He was very cheerful and parted with the visitors with a mutual anticipation of meeting at the next International Socialist Congress. He shared his cell with Tereschenko, formerly Minister of Finance in the Provisional Government, who began, almost at once, to talk politics. He had just been reading Trotsky's speech at the second session of the congress of all the Soviets and violently attacked the new dictator, saying that he considered a separate peace impossible and contrary to the interests of Russia, bringing unhappiness not to Russia only, but to the whole world. "My whole policy," said M. Tereschenko, "consisted in an endeavor to prevent this catastrophe." The next prisoner to be visited was M. Pourichkevitch, notorious for his anti-Semitic tendencies, who was concerned in the plot against Rasputin. In answer to an inquiry as to the cause of the revolution, he replied that the answer could be given in one word: "Rasputin." He added: "The old regime had to be overthrown. The Tsar was surrounded by madmen. I was the first to denounce Rasputin to the Duma and to attack the corruption of the old regime. Alas! my warning came too late."

M. Pourichkevitch told the visitors that a separate peace with Germany would mean the betrayal of Russia's future. In 10 years war would break out again. Nothing would be able later on to reconcile the dissensions between the Germanic Slavs and the others; there would, therefore, still be a struggle for the overlordship. He ended his remarks by saying sadly that Russia was in ruins.

BARRED BOOK SEIZED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Methodist Book Room has been informed that the 10,000 copies of the Canadian edition of Arthur Mees's banned book "The Parasite," ordered by the Rev. Benjamin H. Spence of the Dominion Alliance to be printed by them, have been seized and are under government seal awaiting decision at Ottawa. Hearing of this action on the part of the Government, the publishers at once stopped delivery.

Celone Chambers, chief press censor, says the Canadian book emphasizes the same objections as the English edition, and, going even further, interpolates the most objectionable phrases contained in "The Fiddlers," written by the same author and also under ban in this country.

"We have held up to the distribution," he said, "and the questions of destroying it and prosecuting those responsible for its publication are now under advisement." The book represents the English as "rotten on account of drink" and as being "under the protection and control of the liquor interests," he said, "and is a support to the enemy propaganda that the people of all grain-growing countries should not stint themselves of food for the purpose of sending grain to be made into beer and whiskey in England."

The Methodist Book Room says they are not responsible for the cost of the 10,000 copies they printed, as they accepted the order before there was any controversy regarding the book.

DR. MUCK CONDUCTS,
DESPITE PROTESTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite a campaign to prevent his appearance here, Dr. Karl Muck, director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted a concert before a crowded house in Carnegie Hall, last night. Dr. Muck was greeted on his first appearance by long applause. He opened the concert with the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Maj. Henry Lee Higginson was also received with applause as he went down the aisle to his seat. The police force at the hall was doubled but there was no disturbance. Charles A. Ellis, manager, made public statement which he said was authenticated, on June 12, 1917, by P. Ritter, the Swiss Minister at Washington, and which purports to be the acknowledgment by the town of Neuchâtel that Dr. Muck is a Swiss citizen. The document is said to be dated March 15, 1881. Dr. Muck directs the orchestra in Brooklyn today for the last of his New York concerts this season.

In this city since last Saturday petitions for the cancellation of the concert have been circulated in Brooklyn.

TOLERANT JUDGMENT OF RUSSIA IS PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Tolerant judgment of Russia during its hour of need was appealed for by the Rev. George L. Parker of Somerville, formerly a resident of Petrograd, speaking before the Boston Wholesale Grocers Association at Young's Hotel, Thursday night. He expressed the belief that Russia, a reunited nation again, would soon enter the field against Germany. "The Russian people are antagonistic to Germany and its Prussianism," he declared. "When the Russian peasants find the Germans taking possession of their lands and claiming other spoils, then will the Russian nation reenter the war—and it will be a new and more formidable Russia." He pictured Prince Lvoff as a friend of the Russian people, and expressed the hope that his democratic ideas would be adhered to by the Russians.

SERVICE IS PURPOSE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Counsel for New York Commission Says That These Instrumentalities Are Created for the Use of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The reminder that the Boston Elevated was created to serve the transportation needs of the metropolitan district, not to provide profits for a group of financiers, which Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts gave at a hearing before a committee of the Legislature, finds emphasis in views expressed by William L. Ransom, counsel for the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, while in Boston.

Mr. Ransom came here to speak before the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, on the relation between the municipality, the railroad corporation, and the public, and discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the point made by Mr. Eastman. Mr. Ransom, however, considered it in its general application, not only as having to do with the situation in Boston.

"The reason for the creation of a franchise-holding utility is that it may render a specialized service, such as that of transportation," said Mr. Ransom. "The motive of the individuals going into it may be one of private profit; but the public purpose in creating and chartering such an instrumentality is, of course, to obtain a public service. Therefore there are two propositions which go hand in hand."

"In the first place, it is the duty of the public to make the conditions of the enterprise and the extent of public support such as will attract capital which might otherwise go into projects of private profit."

"In the second place, the investors and managers of the public utility must be satisfied with the reasonable profit vouchsafed to them, and must consider that their primary purpose is the furnishing of the service."

"The public, on the one hand, has no right to gauge the utility and endeavor to withhold from its investors a fair return, because that would only ruin the enterprise."

"The company, on the other hand, has no right to withhold the service, or to attempt to make an undue profit at the expense of service."

In the course of his talk to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ransom had something to say about the growing importance of the public's position in transportation problems. It is becoming understood, he said, that the public has the right to say to the company what it shall do concerning its schedules, the service it furnishes, and what provision it shall make for the upkeep of its property. "We are going to have a frank realization of who is 'holding the bag' and paying the bills," he said.

APPEAL IN BRITAIN FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labor, was the principal speaker at a dinner at the Connaught Rooms given by the Rotary Club of London to the directors of the British Association of Rotary Clubs in connection with the first annual conference of the clubs in London. There are 40 of these clubs and their object is the advancement of trade. Each profession or trade is allowed one representative only. It is hoped that the efficiency of the members will be increased by the exchange of ideas and business methods through discussion and personal acquaintance.

Mr. H. Teeling Smith, president of the Rotary Club of London, was in the chair, and amongst those present were: Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction; Mr. Robert P. Skinner, Consul-General for the United States in London; Sir H. E. Morgan, Deputy Director-General of National Labor Supply; and Mr. John Weatherhead, president, and Mr. A. Horne-Morton, vice-president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs.

Dr. Addison, in replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Government," urged that the national solidarity effected by the war should not be allowed to be frittered away by all kinds of internal petty disputes, but that they should be directed to the interest of real national progress. He thought that unless an understanding was arrived at in industry, as a whole, between employers and employed, no real progress was possible. It was the object of the Ministry of Reconstruction to promote this understanding, and to get the preliminary work done now. There was no time to be lost, for the processes were very slow. The Ministry had now made arrangements with the president of the Board of Trade, and in a few days they would put their proposals before every great trade in the country. In attacking the problems of the future they must not act in a higgledy way.

Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labor, emphasized the importance of national unity, saying that it was the greatest need of the moment. If national unity was necessary to the preservation of the country in the early days of the war, it was even more necessary at the present time, for they had reached the supreme test of the conflict. He believed that if the British nation showed an absolutely united front during the next six months victory was certain. The Government were animated by one consideration—to win the war, in order to preserve to the world democratic institutions, liberty, and justice for all, and if, consistent with this purpose, peace could be established tomorrow, there was

not one who would not welcome the cessation of hostilities. But, unless this object were secured by the terms of peace, their children would have to take up the task which they were too cowardly to continue.

Mr. Roberts explained that he had opposed a section of the people who seemed to desire nothing but peace, without respect to its terms. Every section of the people had an interest in peace, but he denied the right of any one section of their people to complicate the issue by entering into negotiation with any section of any enemy country. A peace that would secure the triumph of democratic rights throughout the world was not to be secured by pushing forward party programs. These only divided the nation, and he would like to see them dropped for 10 years after the war, as they had been during the war. He also expressed his dislike of seeing the question of provision for the disabled soldiers thrust into the cockpit of party. It was not a matter for party politics; it was a sacred trust for the nation as a whole.

MUSIC

Flonzaley Concert
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Flonzaley Quartet (Messrs. Betti, Pochon, Bailly and d'Archembaud) Last concert, Jordan Hall, evening of March 14, 1918. The program: Quartet in G minor, op. 10, Debussy; quartet in D major (K. 575), Mozart; quartet in F major, op. 96, Dvorak.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Flonzaley Quartet, men, in their first years of touring in the United States, were all gayly in their expression. They put the greatest possible animation and sprightliness into everything they performed. They sought witty effects; they cultivated elegance of style. They made music a synonym of laughter. They treated Haydn's pages as being from first to last allegretto, Mozart's as being nothing but minuet and Beethoven's as wholly scherzo. At this time it was 10 years ago—they enjoyed, as far as Boston counts, their greatest acclaim.

They made quartet playing an entertainment. They converted a type of concert which had always been dull and dreary into something glad and refreshing, and they won the gratitude and the applause of a large public.

The quartet in the early period made its concerts amusing, but did so at a certain artistic expense. It was by no means a group of four equal performers then, as it is today. It could be described, rather, as consisting of a first violinist and three men playing accompanying instruments. Mr. Betti, who sat at the first violin desk, took a humorist's view of the music. Accordingly, humor was the characteristic of the quartet's interpretations.

After a while, a change took place. The second violinist, the viola player and the violoncellist began to assume prominence. The organization became a four-man, instead of a one-man affair.

Under the altered conditions, the playing took on a more intellectual character. The lighter moods of the composers were made less of. The quartet became markworthy for its readings of the opening, expository parts of the works it presented. Furthermore, it gave a less prominent place to Eighteenth Century pieces, and made room for modern pieces.

This season, the organization has made still another shift of emphasis. After having given prime attention in turn to the gay and the intellectual, it now devotes itself chiefly to the sentimental. This situation is perhaps a result of its taking on a player in the viola part, Mr. Bailly, who is an exceptional performer on the instrument which is the most apt of the string family at expressing deep feeling.

The concert of Thursday evening, the last of the season, was remarkable for the interpretation of slow movements, especially so for the interpretation of the slow movement of the Debussy work, the greatest andante, perhaps, in any form that has been written in recent years.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

BOSTON, Mass.—Citizens of German extraction met at the Boston City Club yesterday and organized as a special committee for the New England Liberty Loan Committee to actively push the sale of the Third Liberty Loan bonds among American citizens of German birth or descent in Massachusetts. Prof. Frank Vogel, head of the department of modern languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was chosen chairman, and Jacob Milch was made secretary. Other members of the committee are Leo Robinson, Mr. Ernest Rueter, Charles W. Holtzer, Christian Eberhard, Representative Jacob Bitzer, Representative George Penhoun and Arthur G. Pearce. The next meeting is called for Saturday, at 2:30, in room F, 39 Court Street. The committee will enlighten and local clergymen throughout the State designated for the formation of local committees.

POTATOES GO TO WASTE

OMAHA, Neb.—Two hundred thousand bushels of Nebraska potatoes, a bushel for every man, woman and child in Omaha, have gone to waste in Box Butte County alone, because of lack of market facilities, according to telegrams received from Alliance, says the World-Herald.

AMUSEMENTS

Hear Lieut. Pat O'Brien
TELL HIS WONDERFUL STORY AT
CARNegie HALL, NEW YORK
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, 8:30
Seats now on sale at 10c to \$2.00
BENEFIT PATRIOTIC FUND
Independent Order of Foresters

Lieut. "Pat" O'Brien
Thrilling Narrative of Adventure
The jump train window—the 5000-foot fall in his aeroplane—the escape from the Hun. SYMPHONY HALL, MARCH 19th, 8:15 P. M. Prices 50c to \$1.50. Advance sale open.

FIRE SPRINKLER MONOPOLY ALLEGED

Massachusetts Legislature Asked
to Make an Investigation of
Automatic Apparatus Re-
quired by Law of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Monopolistic control of automatic fire sprinkler apparatus, which the laws of the State require to be installed in certain buildings is alleged in charges laid before the Massachusetts Legislature in support of a demand for a thorough investigation of the business. The charges, which refer to a "combination of sprinkler interests," are contained in a statement addressed to the Committee on Administration and Commissions and signed by Willard Jones of Boston.

The statement alleges that the price of equipment has not only been unduly advanced, but that the "combine" absolutely refuses to sell it to any one unless the outfit is installed by its own men. Before the enactment of the Fire Hazard Law in Massachusetts in 1914 and the creation of the office of the Metropolitan Fire Prevention Commissioner, it is set forth that property and factory owners were able to obtain automatic sprinkler apparatus at reasonable prices, "to be installed by their own workmen."

It is added: "Up to the period above mentioned there were several automatic sprinkler companies operating independently, with licensee agreements with reputable firms in nearly every principal city in the United States and Canada." Several firms are said to have had licensee agreements running for periods of 10 to 20 years.

Independents named in the statement are the Automatic Sprinkler Company and the Merchant & Evans Sprinkler Company, both of Philadelphia, and the International Sprinkler Company of New York City. It is alleged that "through the operation of the combination formed," a suit and counter suit over patent rights was brought in the United States Court, which had the tendency "to frighten the owners of property who were inclined to place contracts with the former licensees, the facts being that no one would care to have installed in their buildings devices over which there was a contest as to patent rights."

Mr. Jones' statement has been presented to the committee through Senator Edward F. McLaughlin of Boston, who has asked for the inquiry. It is charged that the cost of an automatic sprinkler system was jumped from \$2.25 and \$2.50 per head installed complete to \$9 and \$20, for the same installation; also that sprinkler heads were sold over the counter at 30 cents each but now are charged for at \$1.25 to \$2 each.

Among other charges as to prices it is stated that four-inch alarm valves which formerly sold at \$28 complete now are being charged at \$100 to \$250; that water motors and gongs which sold at \$19 complete now are charged for at \$75 to \$125; that six-inch dry-pipe valves which sold at \$140 are being charged for at \$450 to \$500 and as high as \$600. "In one specific instance one four-inch and one five-inch dry-pipe valve have been sold for approximately \$1000," it is stated, though these sizes are said to have been produced.

The Geo. H. Bowman Co.
224-226-228 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

The W. B. Davis Company
327-335 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The Department for Women features out-of-the-ordinary coats—suits—dresses—quality of the tailored type.

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

D. L. LONG
Master Watchmaker
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
155 Linnex Bldg., Cor. E. 9th St. & Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND

The Electric
Sanitary Laundry
THE GOOD ONE
Prospect 2335
CLEVELAND, O.
Give Our Dry Cleaning Service a Trial

THE MACLACHLAN-ROUSE-SCHAEFER CO.
ADVANCED TAILORING
OSBORN BUILDING
1637 PROSPECT CLEVELAND 1028 HURON RD.

HARVARD 445
Master Dry Cleaners

The Swiss Cleansing Co.
2629-2630 W. 30th St., CLEVELAND
BRANCHES:
1276 Euclid Ave. 1225 Huron St.

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MAYDOL

curable formerly at \$90 and \$100 respectively.

When shown these allegations on Thursday, the deputy fire prevention commissioner, Daniel A. Murphy, declared: "If those conditions actually exist, there ought to be an investigation."

TRIAL OF RESIGNED JUDGE CRUM TO GO ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

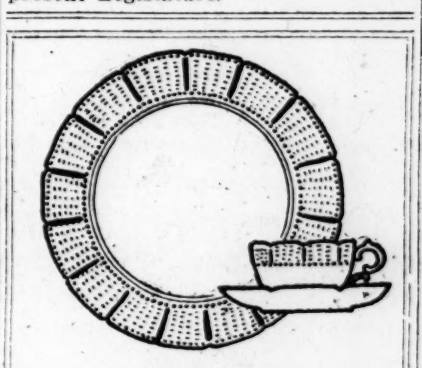
HELENA, Mont.—The Senate committee on the impeachment of Judge Charles L. Crum of Forsyth, presiding over the fifteenth judicial district, whose impeachment was ordered by the House in February, in conference with the House board of managers on impeachment, on Thursday, decided to proceed with the trial despite the fact that the resignation of Judge Crum has been sent to Gov. Samuel V. Stomart. Judge Crum, the committee announced, cannot be located. He has left Forsyth, where friends say he has gone to Oklahoma, his former home. Papers had been served on him before his disappearance.

Arkansas Woman Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Federal authorities at Sallisaw, Okla., recently arrested Mrs. C. L. Knowles of Ft. Smith, Ark., on a charge of circulating seditious literature. She was released on a bond of \$10,000. Mrs. Knowles was selling a book called "The Finished Mystery" a work written by Pastor Russell.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Numerous candidates, both Republican and Democratic, are being talked of for the seat of Congressman William H. Carter who, according to an announcement from Washington, is not to be a candidate for another term. The thirteenth congressional district, which Mr. Carter now represents, includes wards 25 and 26 of Boston, the cities of Newton and Waltham, the town of Needham, and many other smaller communities. Among the names mentioned as Mr. Carter's successor are those of Robert Luce, former Lieutenant-Governor; Mayor Edwin O. Child of Newton; Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and several members of the present Legislature.



The BASKET
WEDGEWOOD PATTERN
of
ENGLISH DINNERWARE
This quaint old design, as old as the Castles of England, has been brightly lined in green.

It's place is at the Country Home or Seaside Cottage—a tableware of beauty and good form.

One of the many pretty things in our Gift Room

The Geo. H. Bowman Co.
224-226-228 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

Approved by the Men of Cleveland
Davis "Good Clothes"
Tailored by The House of Kuppenheimer
The W. B. Davis Company
327-335 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The Department for Women features out-of-the-ordinary coats—suits—dresses—quality of the tailored type.

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
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D. L. LONG
Master Watchmaker
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
155 Linnex Bldg., Cor. E. 9th St. & Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND

The Electric
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Give Our Dry Cleaning Service a Trial

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40 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MAYDOL

BIG TIMBER IS COMING FORWARD

Eastern Merchant Who Has
Made Inquiry Says Shipyards
Will Be Oversupplied June 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The alleged lack of large timber called for in the shipbuilding program of the United States will not much longer serve as an excuse for delay in turning out the boats so much needed. An eastern timber merchant of experience, who has been making a thorough investigation of the shipping board of the ship timber situation, states that by the 1st of June the shipyards of the country will be oversupplied with the big timber for which they have been crying. Pacific Coast fir is arriving at the Atlantic Coast yards in large quantities, and will continue to come. A considerable amount of depressing chatter over timber conditions has been heard, and has caused some discouragement in certain quarters, but it is believed that these will now give way to a feeling of confidence and a speeding up of work that will advance the cause of the Allies in a marked degree.

TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES
Padraic Colum, "Ireland Today,"
Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

March the First Month of Spring

Our stocks of Spring Merchandise are now ready for inspection and selection.

Wearing Apparel
in the most becoming styles.

Home Furnishings
in Rugs, Furniture, Draperies,
Upholsterings, Wallpaper,
etc., in wonderful variety and
effective beauty.

All at sensible prices.

The John Shillito Co.
CINCINNATI

High Quality
Cleaning & Dyeing
of wearing apparel, house furnishings
and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.
PHONE AVON 70
A Wagon Will Call.
Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.

The Fenton United
Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

FASHION SHOW
(With Music)
MONDAY—TUESDAY
March 18 and 19
10 to 11:30 2:30 to 4

The McAlpin Store
Fourth, Bet. Vine and Race, CINCINNATI

Potters Shoes
A Household Word in Cincinnati
Since 1866

We've Grown With the City
18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET
CINCINNATI, O.

Mrs. C. C. Couden
Is Showing New High-Grade
Millinery

just received from the eastern market,
with service that will please you.

GIBSON HOUSE CINCINNATI
"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
Entrance to Gibson House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

THE FAIR STORE
Cincinnati's Progressive Department
Store
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

BUY
"BOUND TO WEAR"
BAGGAGE FROM
BANKHARDT
Manufacturers and Retailers of
TRUNKS & LEATHER GOODS
CINCINNATI

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TELEPHONE HAS
LARGE EQUITIES

American Concern in Strong Position, but Has Had Unusual Burdens of New Construction, Which Have Earned Little

BOSTON, Mass.—At intervals a burst of liquidation, aided by bearish attack, breaks out in American Telephone stock. Because it is so great an investment issue and one in which New England possesses a majority ownership any weakness in Telephone causes concern among New England shareholders.

It was perhaps natural that the recent annual report should have been made the signal for a drive at American Telephone. Conspicuous publicity was given the fact that the annual statement showed \$8.83 a share earned. This is a rather thin margin for an \$8 dividend. If the actual test of earning power were no better than this it must be admitted that there would be some ground for concern. However, the \$8.83 a share earned is what the parent company shows. It leaves entirely out of consideration the company's equity in the undivided earnings of its subsidiaries. In other words, American Telephone did not draw down by a wide margin all of the profits of its operating companies. In a broad way the policy of the parent organization has been to take from its operating companies only so much as would meet its own interest and dividends with a balance of perhaps \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 transfer yearly to its own surplus or reserves.

American Telephone's equity in the undivided profits of its subsidiaries in 1917 was in round figures \$7,250,000, a sum equal to \$1.66 per share, making its total profit \$10.49 a share for the last fiscal year.

Although a share balance of \$10.49 is 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent less than the company has earned in some recent years, it is ample.

In 1917 American Telephone met an extraordinary burden of construction work. The war forced upon it an expansion in 12 months which would ordinarily have taken two years. Its construction outlay jumped from \$66,224,700 in 1916 to \$118,599,500 in 1917. This was by all odds the biggest year's construction the company has ever been called upon to meet. It is not only work that is behind the company, but it represents a plant that will be decidedly productive during 1918. In 1917 this plant was in process of installation and on the entire \$118,000,000 of new work it is doubtful if the net profit earned was as much as 2 per cent.

For 1918 construction outlays have been based on a budget estimate of \$90,000,000. This will be the outside figure. In fact for January and February the construction expenditures were at the rate of only 70 per cent of this budget estimate. In other words for the first two months of the year new construction was at the rate of about \$64,000,000 a year. American Telephone can meet a \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 construction account this year without discomfort. For one thing, \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 of this construction will be provided for from the big depreciation set up which for the Bell system in 1917 amounted to the enormous sum of \$52,919,458, an increase of \$3,287,492 over the previous year. In other words, the theory of the company is that money expended for new construction and charged to depreciation offsets the undoubted depreciation of the plant system already installed and in operation. The \$41,151,041 charged for maintenance in 1917 took care of ordinary upkeep of that year.

American Telephone through its years of operation has developed some large equities. Those who attack its credit or its investment worth ignore such facts as the value of its underground conduits. In New York City alone these conduits are worth at least \$50,000,000, more than their book value. Another item is its equity in Western Electric common stock. This stock is now paying \$10 dividends. American Telephone carries this stock at \$11,600,000. It has an actual book value of \$25,100,000, an excess of \$13,500,000.

NEW WISCONSIN
AEROPLANE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An airplane company, to build planes for war use, is being organized here. It will be capitalized at between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. The Milwaukee County Council of Defense is assisting in financing the organization. The new company will take over the Lawson Aircraft Corporation at Green Bay, Wis., which is now building aeroplanes. When the factory is fully completed it will employ 1000 men.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	88.5	90
Rockefeller Pipe Line	92	96
Illinois Pipe	185	190
Midwest Refining	107	109
Ohio Oil	225	230
Prairie Oil & Gas	465	470
Prairie Pipe	275	280
South Penn Oil	225	230
Standard Oil (Cal.)	212	218
Standard Oil (Ind.)	625	635
Standard Oil (Ky.)	185	190
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	525	530
Union Tank Line	85	87

OHIO STATE TELEPHONE

COLUMBUS, O.—Net earnings of the Ohio State Telephone Company for the year 1917 were \$60,527. The surplus and reserve Dec. 31, 1917, was \$1,192,091.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR
REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Latest quotations for real estate trust stocks, as furnished by Burroughs & Co., Boston, follow:

	Capital	Outstanding	Par	Asked
Albany Trust	\$270,000	\$1,100,000	\$100	\$70
Barbours' Hall Trust	850,000	100	100	70
Bedford Trust	75,000	470,000	100	55
Berkley Hotel Trust	450,000	1,100,000	100	65
Board of Trade Building Trust	1,570,000	100	100	85
Boston Ground Rent Trust	100,000	3,453,500	100	80
Boston Real Estate Trust	560,000	9,317,000	1,000	900
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	150,000	1,255,000	100	90
Boston Wharf Co. bonds	2,500,000	1,000	100	85
do stock	6,000,000	100	100	85
Bromfield Building Trust	325,000	583,400	100	85
Business Real Est. Tr. bonds	4,200,000	100	100	85
do stock	3,250,000	100	100	85
Chicago Real Est. Trusts	2,500,000	1,000	100	1,000
City Associates	750,000	500	100	450
City Real Est. Trusts, Chicago	180,000	722,000	1,000	950
Congress Trust Associates	1,330,000	2,100,000	100	93
Copley Square Trust, bonds	2,340,000	100	100	1,000
do stock	2,000,000	100	100	95
do com	2,000,000	100	100	95
Dwelling House Associates	114,000	700,000	1,000	600
Eastern States R. E. Tr. bonds	175,000	1,000	100	920
Hotel Trust (Tourist)	232,800	100	100	80
Essex Street Trust	580,000	100	100	80
Factory Buildings Trust	20,000	700,000	100	80
Fifty Associates	210,000	1000 shares	100	4000
Haymarket Trust	160,000	250,000	100	50
Hotel Trust (Tourist)	615,000	1,435,000	100	110
Huntington Chambers Trust	600,000	100	100	60
Kimball Building Trust	1,000,000	100	100	35
Lovell's Wharf Trust	625,000	1,800,000	100	97
Municipal Real Estate Trust	585,000	1,945,000	100	87
Old South Building Assn.	1,414,100	100	100	55
Oliver Building Trust	900,000	1,500,000	100	92 1/2
Paddock Building Trust	1,100,000	100	100	96
Pemberton Building Trust	750,000	100	100	40
Quincy Market Realty Co. bonds	1,600,000	1,000	100	1,000
Real Estate Associates	454,000	1,714,900	100	980
Somerset Hotel Trust, bonds	650,000	1,000	100	980
do stock	650,000	100	100	60
South Street Trust	1,000,000	100	100	90
State Street Associates	450,000	1,000,000	100	50
State Street Exchange	1,358,000	1,358,900	100	50
State Street Exchange	2,658,000	3,500,000	100	50
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	350,000	1,440,000	1,000	600
Summer Street Trust	500,000	840,000	100	95
Tremont Building Trust	1,200,000	2,555,000	100	95
Trimountain Trust	637,700	100	100	95
Western Real Estate Trust	360,000	3,200,000	100	130

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DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The West India Electric Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 23.

Wilson & Co., Inc., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 26.

The savings department of the Federal Trust Company of Boston has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent at rate of 4 1/2 per cent, payable April 15.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The Apsley Rubber Company has declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock payable April 1 on stock of record March 30.

The Duluth Edison Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 on stock of record March 21.

The Central Foundry Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on its ordinary preferred stock payable to holders of record as of March 30.

The Indianapolis Water Works Securities Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1.

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Utah Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Loew's Theatre of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 23.

The National Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 15 on stock of record March 30.

The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 on stock of record March 16. The same rate was paid the last quarter when the dividend was reduced.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the Class A preferred and Class B preferred and 1 per cent on the common stock of the Standard Oil Cloth Company will be paid April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$3, and an extra dividend of \$2, both payable April 30 to stock of record March 30. In the previous quarter an extra dividend of \$2 was declared.

The Standard Fabric Company of Fall River, Mass., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and 2 per cent on the common stock, both payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 23.

The Prairie Pipe Line Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$5 a share and an extra dividend of \$2, both payable April 30 to stock of record March 30. These dividends are the same as were declared three months ago.

The Brier Hill Steel Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and an extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock; all payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. These are same amounts as declared three months ago.

The Barrett Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20, and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred,

payable April 15 to stock of record April 1. A dividend of \$1.75 a share has been declared on the preferred stock subscription receipts of the American Coal Products Company, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

DIAMOND MATCH
ANNUAL REPORT

BOSTON, Mass.—The Diamond Match Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1917	1916
Tot net	\$5,637,925	\$3,996,697
Repairs & dep.	429,440	252,944
Res for potash	400,391	400,391
Res for inv.	1,700,000	192,350
Other res.	691,516	526,810
U. S. Govt. tax.	1,103,098	70,891
*Balance	2,405,387	2,780,120
Prof on sale stck.	273,475	—
Total net	2,678,862	2,780,120
App for res.	180,000	150,000
Dividends	1,526,859	1,314,795
Tot deduc.	1,706,859	1,464,795
Surplus	972,003	1,315,325
Prev sur	520,056	454,730
Tot sur	1,492,059	1,770,055
Written off	749,999	1,350,000
P & L sur.	742,060	420,055
Total	2,439,235	2,039,943

*Equivalent to \$14.17 on 169,651 shares common stock, compared with \$16.38 in 1916.

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, compares:

	1917	1916
Plant, real est., etc.	\$7,518,411	\$5,801,287
Cable line lds.	3,200,649	3,240,770
N. E. pine lands, etc.	403,828	234,851
Investment	691,516	526,810
Pats. trad. mks., etc.	1	750,000
Def. chgs.	132,959	46,529
Inventory	9,202,044	4,808,311
Notes rec.	221,149	221,149
Accts rec.	1,762,160	1,914,477
Cash	1,135,668	2,685,832
Total	24,193,235	20,739,943
Cap stock	16,965,100	16,965,100
Accts pay.	487,275	232,991
Accrd tax	1,214,332	166,718
Payroll	63,628	24,760
Reserves	4,714,839	2,800,141
P & L sur.	742,060	420,055
Total	24,193,235	20,739,943

REAL ESTATE

A frame dwelling on Holworthy Street, Roxbury, has been sold by Abraham Pearlstein, trustee, to Mollie Goldstein. The assessed valuation amounts to \$5500, and includes \$1000 carried on the 3334 square feet of land.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, were compiled by The F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MARCH 14 1918 \$28,292,000 1917 \$22,932,000 1916 \$23,255,000 1915 \$23,150,000 1914 \$23,150,000

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, March 15

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. Edison; Essex.	
Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle's Sons; Tour.	
Charlotte, N. C.—W. H. Bell; U. S.	
Charlotte, N. C.—J. J. Walkup; U. S.	
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillmans; Essex.	
Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.	
Concord, N. C.—C. J. Parks; U. S.	
Concord, N. C.—C. S. Morgan; U. S.	
Marion, N. C.—J. M. Hall; U. S.	
New Orleans—A. J. Wilcox and William Sirge; U. S.	
Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S.	
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.	
South Bend, Ind.—L. R. Cohen; U. S.	
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Copley Plaza.	
St. Louis—C. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.	
Winston-Salem, N. C.—A. F. Stevens; U. S.	

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—Mr. Tracey of Davies & Co., not registered.

Milwaukee, Wis.—S. P. Bradley of Bradley Metcalf Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 146 Essex Street, Boston.

CORE WHEAT PRICE
RESOLUTION BLOCKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma made an attempt on Thursday to call up his resolution providing for a \$2.50 price for wheat.

The resolution was ruled out on a point of order, but the Senator from Oklahoma, who is leading the agitation in Congress for a higher price to the farmers, will ask for the suspension of the rules so as to admit of consideration.

Senator Gore has an amendment pending that provides for a court review of wheat prices in order to determine whether or not the prices paid in any particular locality for a given grade are sufficient to protect the farmer and safeguard production.

The representatives of the farmers have consistently urged that the wheat producers have been discriminated against. The Government, however, takes the position that the prices fixed are fair and equitable.

RAILWAY MEASURE
AWAITS SIGNATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Railroad Bill, referred back to the conference on a point of order raised in the Senate, has now been submitted and adopted by both Houses of Congress. It awaits the signature of the President in order to become law, and the railroads will, under the law of the land, enter on a new era.

The conferees struck out of the bill the clause giving the Federal Government power over the state taxation of railroad property within the states. It was on this clause, which was inserted in the bill by the conferees, that the point of order was raised and sustained in the Senate.

As the bill now stands the states of the Union have as heretofore full power over taxation within their borders, subject to the conditions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LEFT
FOR INCOME RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts, has issued a statement notifying the public that but 18 days remain in which to file income-tax returns. All who fail to make such return before April 1, will be regarded as delinquents, and on the following day federal inspectors will begin to look up those who have evaded their duty. Even aliens in the United States must register under the rules, and no excuse for not filing tax blanks will be accepted by the Government except possibly through absence.

Agents of the internal revenue office are being sent throughout the State to conduct publicity campaigns in an effort to hasten returns, and considerable time is being devoted to creating interest in excess profits returns.

NEW RATES FOR
CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The judgment of the Canadian Railway Board granting the railways an increase of 15 per cent in freight and passenger rates went into effect last night. This is the decision of the Cabinet Council, which heard the appeal of the western provincial governments, the Winnipeg Board of Trade and other public bodies, against the judgment. The order will remain in force until one year after the declaration of peace.

FOOD FOR COASTWISE SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On behalf of the Shipping Controller, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M. P., received a deputation representing shipowners and seamen, to consider the arrangements for insuring that the latter could obtain supplies of food required for the voyage without the delays which had, on occasion, occurred in the past. Representatives of the Ministry of Food and the Board of Trade were also present. It was generally agreed that the best system would be found in an arrangement under which each seaman was provided with a rationing card, by means of which he could obtain the necessary supplies, and that the dealers from whom such supplies had been customarily obtained in the past should supply seamen only and should be guaranteed the necessary stocks by the Food Controller, so far as the national supplies permit. It was decided to set up a sub-committee representing the shipowners, the seamen, and the Ministry of Food, to work out the details of the system and to make provision for dealing with all the small difficulties that arise in connection with the provision of food for men in coasting and other weekly steamers, and the following were nominated for this purpose: Mr. R. Mason, Mr. Cuthbert Laws, Mr. T. G. Jones and Father Hopkins. The representatives constituting the district boards of the National Maritime Board will, when necessary, consult with the local food committee and agree as to the dealers who shall in future supply seamen.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	March 13, 1918	March 6, 1918
Gold	5,370,700,000	5,295,400,000
Silver	256,200,000	257,000,000
Circulation	24,744,100,000	24,650,000,000
Deposits	2,598,100,000	2,630,700,000
Loans & dis.	3,360,300,000	3,421,500,000
Treasury dept.	38,800,000	29,000,000

SPANISH BANK TO
HAVE NEW BRANCH

Plans Already Carried Out in Paris to Be Repeated in London by the Bank of Bilbao to Improve Commercial Relations

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

BILBAO, Spain.—The announcement is just made that the Bank of Bilbao is about to establish a branch in London as it did some time ago in Paris, believing that this will serve to improve the commercial relations between the two countries as the British banks which have started branches in Spain are doing. In this, there is another indication of the progressive policy animating all communities in this quarter of Spain, which looks to a great advance after the war and hopes to rival Barcelona in commercial importance.

A number of statistics emanating from different centers of industry and activity have almost simultaneously become available and they indicate in some measure the progress of Bilbao. In the first place the four Bilbao banks are out with their statements of accounts for their working last year, and, as it is remarked, these institutions, which are models of initiative and good organization, have accomplished a most successful and profitable year's working. The Bank of Bilbao has, in

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND



Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park.
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
Rates \$2.00 per day and up.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND



HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globetrotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.
C. S. CASTELLO, Manager

The Charlesgate


Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway.
One of Boston's Best Residential Hotels.
Beautifully Furnished and Unfurnished Suites.
Desirable Studio Suite.
Dining Room Operated Entire Year.
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Excellent Food and Service
Artistic Surroundings and Music

Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. C. DIMETER, Proprietor
Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER



WARD LINE
Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings every Saturday
MEXICO
To Progreso, Vera Cruz & Tampico
Frequent calls at Nassau, Bahamas, Laramie and full information on request.
New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
Foot of Wall Street, New York
Branch Ticket Office
102 Washington Street, Boston
W. H. Eaves, 10 Congress St., Boston

Honolulu
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
Fast American S. S. SIERRA, SONOMA, VETERA, 10,000 tons Lloyd A.1. register. Quickest passage—Lowest Rates. Delightful Service. \$10—In class \$55—2nd class \$35. Round Trip \$100. For tickets, reservations, etc., apply to GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr. Fortress Monroe, Va. GEORGE E. MAYNARD, 245 Washington Street, Boston, and the information bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO NEW YORK
Boat Train with Parlor Car
Leave South Station (Daily) 7:00 P. M.
Due New York Pier 14, N. E. 7:00 A. M.
FARE \$4.00
City Ticket Office, Phone 1011 270,
Cor. Washington and Court Sts.

WAR BONDS APPLICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — Applications have been made to the Ministry of Labor by the agents of industrial assurance companies for assistance in obtaining for them payment of a war bonus. The Minister of Labor has conferred with both sides, and it has been agreed that a committee shall be appointed to inquire and report whether the financial position of the respective industrial assurance companies and collecting societies, together with their commitments, will permit of a war bonus being granted. The committee do not sit as a court of arbitration, but are required to report to the Minister their findings on the terms of reference separately for each company or collecting society. The Minister of Labor has appointed to this committee—The Right Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart. (chairman); Mr. Samuel G. Warner, president of the Institute of Actuaries; and Mr. Fred John Young, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Mr. T. A. Collins of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labor, Queen Anne's Chambers, S. W., will act as secretary.

STEEL PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—The estimated production in Canada in 1917 of steel ingots and direct steel castings was 1,736,514 short tons, as compared with 1,429,423 tons in 1916. This constitutes a record. The total production of electric steel in 1917 was probably not less than 50,000 tons, as against 13,653 tons in 1916 and 5625 in 1915.

NEW YORK



Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. & 28th Street
NEW YORK

Announcing a Third Addition
WE extend to our many friends our sincere appreciation of the patronage which has made necessary a still further expansion, increasing our capacity to
1000 ROOMS
The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.
H. H. Newton
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, \$5 and up.



Hotel Majestic
Central Park West
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway
NEW YORK

"THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"
Within the Zone of Attraction
Outside the Zone of Confusion
COPELAND TOWNSEND Lessee-Director

Hotel Manhattan
In the Center of New York
MADISON AVENUE
42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.
Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.
Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.
Rates from \$2.50 Per Day.
JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President.
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

NEW YORK



The BILTMORE
NEW YORK
America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel
Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves. 43rd and 44th Sts. adjoining Grand Central Terminal.
1000 rooms open to outside air.
500 with bath.
Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites excellently private.
John McE. Bowman, Pres.

Martha Washington
(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)
29 East 29th St., New York City
The Famous Hotel for WOMEN

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 40 cents and dinner at 50 cents.
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Streets
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$1.50 per day upwards.
Advantages
Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.
Other hotels in New York under same management: MAJESTIC, Central Park West at 72nd St.; HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave.; 41 square to Central Park; MARTHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of above hotels.
Every Room with Bath and Shower \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day
Homelike restaurant with moderate prices.
Wm. J. Quinn Jr., Formerly Asst. Mgr. The St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

The Brozcell
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New York
THE SHOPPING CENTER

THE ONONDAGA
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Largest Hotel in the State.
New York City Exclusive Rates \$1.50 per day and up.
PROCTOR C. WELCH, Manager

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
THE EDISON
American Plan — Large Sample Rooms
Opposite New York Central Depot
EDWIN CLUTE, Proprietor

WESTERN



HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO
450 Rooms 450 Baths
CLEVELAND
1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
DETROIT
1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
ST. LOUIS
650 Rooms 650 Baths
Rates from \$2 per day
New York
Hotel Pennsylvania, now building, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world, 2,000 rooms, 2,000 baths. Opposite Pennsylvania Station.



The Virginia
Chicago
Ohio, North West Corner Rush
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
Chicago's premier resident and transient hotel, located in the Lake Shore Drive district, ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters.
Rates \$1.50 and upward.
The Gladstone
6200 Kenwood Avenue
Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotel, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates \$1.00 and upward.



The Portland Hotel
Portland, Oregon
A world-famed hotel, homelike, refined, restful. All outside rooms and suites. A service of courtesy. Cuisine unexcelled. MODERATE RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN
RICHARD W. CHILDS, Manager.

CHICAGO
Great Northern Hotel
Opposite Postoffice-Federal Building
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
400 Rooms
\$1.50 and Up
Management of JOHN C. O'NEIL
The place to enjoy Chicago hotel life. Conveniences and luxuries at moderate prices.
Auto Tourists
Best Garage in sight of entrance.
Jackson Boulevard, Dearborn and Quincy Streets, CHICAGO

HOTEL WASHINGTON ANNEX
A hotel with a quiet, home-like atmosphere and a merited reputation for attentive service. Modern, fireproof and centrally located.
Literature on request.
J. H. Davis, Prop.

Hotel Muehlebach
KANSAS CITY, MO.
300
New fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00
Under the Personal Direction of S. J. Whitmore & Joseph Reichl

Hotel Carlton
Exclusive Family Hotel. Five blocks from retail section, two blocks from electric cars.
AMERICAN PLAN, \$2.25 and up.
EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.25 and up.
NO BAR
HOTEL CARLTON
The Leading Family Hotel in Milwaukee.
114 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
JOHN B. DODGE, Manager.

Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
300 ROOMS ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel owns and operates laundry, garden and Private Garage. Popular Prices.
JOHN B. DODGE, Manager.

WESTERN



The Blackstone
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The House of Harmony
THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

The Most Talked of and The Best Thought of Hotel in the United States

ACACIA
Colorado Springs' Newest Hotel
FACING ON ACACIA PARK
THOROUGHLY MODERN, EUROPEAN PLAN, EXCELLENT CAFE, MODERATE PRICES. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Colorado Springs has an unexcelled all year climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.
Motoring, Golf and other outdoor sports are enjoyed all the year.
J. W. ATKINSON, Managing Director.

NORTONIA HOTEL
PORTLAND, OREGON
MRS. A. S. HOGUE, Manager
A high class family and tourist hotel. Special attention to ladies traveling alone.
ELEVENTH STREET, Near Washington

Hotel Orlando
NEW AND FIREPROOF
200 Rooms With Bath, \$1.50 Up.
FRED AND H. W. VAN ORMAN, Prop'rs.

CALIFORNIA



Hotel Alexandria
(FIREPROOF)
LOS ANGELES
Famous for its magnificent equipment, excellent cuisine and unobtrusive service.
700 LUXURIOUS ROOMS
VERNON GOODWIN, Vice-President and Managing Director

Hotel Clark
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Absolutely Fireproof
555
Rooms—each with Private Bath.
Superb location near beautiful Central Park. Every possible comfort, convenience and refinement. Easily accessible to all points of interest on all car lines. Splendid grill. Free auto bus meets all trains.
F. W. DIMICK, Lessee and Manager.

Hotel HOLLYWOOD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
An all-the-year 'round hotel of the highest class. American Plan \$4.00 per day and upwards.
Set in beautiful surroundings, mountain scenery and ocean breezes. "Midway between Los Angeles and the Sea." Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY to Santa Barbara and the north.
CHAS. A. COOKE, Lessee and Manager.

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO. B. W. THOMPSON AND A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers.

San Diego
Barbara Worth Hotel
A Hotel for Your Wife, Your Mother, Your Sister and Yourself.

St. James Hotel
LOS ANGELES
American plan, family hotel, \$2.00 per day up. All outside sunny rooms. Large porches, lawns, lawns, etc. Near St. James Park. Only ten minutes from shopping and theater district. Take University car, get off at St. James.
617 W. 23rd Street

HERALD HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO
EDDY AT JONES STREETS
Free garage
A sun-lit outside room \$1.00
One with private bath, \$1.50
50 cents more for two—no higher
Attractive rates to permanent guests.
MR. BERT TOWNSEND, Manager.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William H. Anderson of New York City, who is prominent at Albany in the campaign of the temperance forces to induce the New York Legislature at this session to vote on the national amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic, is one of the experienced strategists of the Anti-Saloon League, with a record of successful labor in Illinois and Maryland before settling in New York City, in 1914, to become general superintendent for the league in the Empire State, a position which he still holds. His experience also includes one year in Washington, D. C., as acting superintendent of the national organization. As a prominent lay member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Anderson has been chairman of the temperance legislative committee of that large sect, and has been secretary of its general conference temperance committee repeatedly. In Illinois he had much to do with drafting the present local option law of the State and in organizing the forces that put it on the statute book. He grew up in that State, graduated at Blackburn College, Carlinville, and then went to the University of Michigan for his legal education. He practiced law for a season, but became an ardent champion of temperance and decided to use his talents in its behalf; and he has come to be one of the best lobbyists and reform strategists that ever has labored in the halls of national and state legislatures, as well as being a skillful organizer of the normal operations of the Anti-Saloon League.

Joseph L. Bristow, who will enter the primaries in Kansas for the chance of winning the Republican Party's nomination as United States Senator to succeed Senator Thompson, a Democrat, represented the State in the Senate from 1909 to 1915. He is an aggressive, progressive, radical sort of man, with a record as executive official and lawmaker which is to his credit as a foe of privilege, venality and machine politics. A Kentuckian, he grew up in Kansas, went to Baker University, studied law, practiced this calling at the same time that he owned and edited several Republican journals, and came into politics by serving as private secretary of Governor Morrill and later as secretary of the Republican State Committee. He first attracted national attention by his record while in Washington filling the place of assistant postmaster-general, President Roosevelt intrusting him with special tasks of investigation which he carried through with a relentlessness and indifference to personal and party consequences which was encouraging. Since Mr. Bristow returned to Kansas, after being Senator, he has resumed his former calling; and, in addition, he has been chairman of the state commission controlling the public utilities. If he is returned to the Senate he will add to the group of lawmakers of the Republican Party who are forward-looking and disposed to extend the functions of the State in control of industries and other instruments of economic production and distribution.

M. Louis Loucheur has succeeded M. Thomas as Minister of Munitions, a post which his high business capacities and his reputation as a successful engineer—a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique—render him thoroughly able to fill. M. Loucheur had made his reputation in railway and tramway construction before the war; and, since 1914, he has been engaged on the construction of the railway from Petrograd to Kola built to obviate the difficulties caused by the winter conditions at Archangel. He has also, during the war, rendered high services to the French Government in connection with the manufacture of explosives and chemicals.

James Matthew Lynch, who is again to serve the State of New York as a member of its industrial commission by appointment from Governor Whitman, is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the typographical unions of the United States. He grew up in Western New York, went to the public schools, in 1881 began to learn the printer's trade, and it was not long before he had risen to high official rank in the trade assembly of Syracuse. His ability as an administrator caused his election to the vice-presidency of the International Union in 1899, and a year later he was elected president. He retained this position until 1914, when he was called to service of the State of New York on a commission where he was needed as a tested, sensible representative of organized labor.

Charles J. Vopicka, Minister from the United States to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria since 1913, who has had his headquarters at Bucharest, is figuring prominently now in dispatches from Rumania, chiefly because of his efforts to secure the protection of Americans who have been serving the Rumanians in war relief, and who now are not desired as helpers or as spectators of German triumph, imperialistic methods of exploitation. Mr. Vopicka, owing to his diplomatic status and duties has been compelled to know more about war conditions in the Balkans than most men; and, in time, he will have to give to the world a narrative full of grim tragedy and heroism. Mr. Vopicka has served on important Chicago boards and commissions, and sat in the 1906 convention which framed the city's present charter. He is a Bohemian who came to the United States in 1880, settled in Chicago, and has prospered through attention to banking and real estate investments.

CONSTANTINE LAZZARI ARRESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Constantine Lazzari, the Official Socialist secretary, against whom three separate accusations of defeatist action have been lodged at different times with the King's Procurator, has been arrested by the author-

ities. The censorship is evidently insisting on the maintenance of a certain amount of reserve with regard to the publication of the announcement, but it is stated that proceedings have been taken against Lazzari on account of the revolutionary and defeatist operations carried on by the organization which he leads, or in other words the anti-war and anti-patriotic activities of that organization for which Lazzari takes the responsibility. He was denounced under the decree passed last October in order to meet such eventualities, as it was found, after the publication of his notorious circular inviting the Socialist Mayor to resign with a view to bringing about an early peace, that there was no existing legal machinery under which such cases could be dealt with. It is affirmed that his arrest was not due to his recent letter to the Mayor of Milan advising him not to attend the patriotic meeting at Milan at which it was expected the Prime Minister would be present, or to any other action connected with his functions as secretary of the Official Socialist Party, but on account of action carried out by him as the representative of the revolutionary section and in connection with the management of the Avanti. It is stated further that the revolutionary section intends that the party shall not only maintain an uncompromising opposition to the war, in spite of the invasion, and condemn the action of other Socialists, among them certain working class associations as well as the Confederation of Labor, which have changed their attitude to the war, but that it is preparing to carry out a course of action in clear opposition to the necessity for national defense. Advocate Guarnara-Ventimiglia, who will defend Lazzari, has been conferring with some of the deputies belonging to the Official Socialist Party and with some of the party leaders.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Government Operation of Railroads
OWENSBORO, (Ky.) INQUIRER.—Although the Government took over the railroad systems of the country at a time when everything was in confusion and the railroad managers could not see a ray of light, and there was confusion worse confounded in every terminal center in the United States, and although weather conditions were worse than at any time in the country's history, the short experience has been, in the main, satisfactory. It must be remembered that in many quarters the new management met with hostility or half-hearted support; that equipments were in a worse condition than they had been in for years, and that there was no cooperation of management beyond the line of one system. Yet with all that it is a pleasure to inform those unnecessarily frightened that long trains, loaded exclusively with foodstuffs totaling as many as 1000 cars are following each other from West to East, utilizing available trackage, and displaying concentration and efficiency unknown in American railroading thus far. The marvel is that the railroads, suddenly taken over by the Government, should have met such efficiency during the worst winter of blizzards and snowstorms on record. It is rather too early to pass final judgment, but it is clear that government management has pulled us out of a hole, and has restored in large measure normal conditions in the line of great stress. One of the pleasing features of government railroading is the cooperation between the different departments which call for daily reports of needs, which are met promptly by the operating department. We shall see what we shall see.

How to End the War
NEW YORK WORLD.—The Civil War was not won until the Northern armies in Grant found a commander who stopped regarding Lee's troops as a breed of supermen. This war will not be won until the American people stop regarding themselves as the military inferiors of the Germans and definitely make up their minds that they are going to win the war, whether it takes one year more or five years more.

Waste
PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—It is probable that the world will never go back to its old wasteful ways. Present conditions are impressing upon all people the lesson that everything created for the advancement of human sustenance, or comfort, or happiness should be a matter of right be put to its full use. It is beginning to be seen that waste is morally, as well as economically, wrong. Progress in the direction of conserving our resources was indicated only a few years ago by the development of processes for utilization of cotton seeds, enormous quantities of which had been destroyed to get them out of the way. They now yield valuable food and indirectly contribute to the production of more food through a further by-product of fertilizer. We are only beginning to save old paper and to make full use of rags. We still fail to obtain more than a trifling percentage of the energy tied up in our fuel. The annual waste of valuable materials contained in garbage is stupendous. The popular attitude toward saving has been reflected in the past by the special meaning we have given to such terms as "shoddy" and "junk." As a matter of fact, "shoddy," when viewed as "reworked wool," and sold on its merits, has a place of utility in the world, and "junk" would be employed more respectfully if people realized ultimate uses that can be made of it. So long as productive energy can be employed to advantage in the betterment of the conditions of men, it is not right that it should be diverted to the creation of materials to be placed on the shelves of which have been heedlessly destroyed. The individual who thinks he can "afford" to permit waste is mistaken in his conception of his duty to society.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Thrift Posters
Ambitious young artists still in school have a new opportunity to receive recognition offered them in the national poster designing contest started by the War-Savings Campaign Committee. The United States has been divided into districts for this contest, and the school superintendents everywhere are in touch with the chairmen of these district committees. It is hoped to receive three posters from each town, or one poster at least, before the close of the contest on April 10. War-savings certificates, valued from \$3 to \$50 are to be distributed as prizes. There are to be three classes of competitors: Art school students, high school students, and students of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the grammar schools. Established artists have done valuable work in aid of recruiting and food saving by means of graphic poster designs. Charles Dana Gibson, chairman of the committee of artists and art experts that works in connection with the National Committee on Public Information, says that in planning these poster campaigns the ideas of every patriotic American artist are sought; and each receives just as much attention as a Brangwyn, or a Falls poster. Mr. Gibson feels that, although many of our posters have a "punch," they have not yet attained the height of appeal.

"It is the greatest chance the artists of the country have ever had to help win the war," said Mr. Gibson, the chairman of the committee. "We know that results in England were brought about only by applying sound business methods and a high degree of good taste to the recruiting posters that filled the ranks of England's army after retreat through Belgium and Northern France. These posters, too, were of the very essence of success in floating the loans by which England financed the early stages of the war. The best thought in that country gave itself to the work, as ours did here. Our artists are the men of imagination. It is to them that we look for the posters that will whip out of their lethargy the thousands that clutter our streets, smug in the safety granted by 3000 miles of water and a national conscience that respects the legal defenses accorded men who have not lifted a finger to help America."

Aladdin's Factory
The firms which undertook to build a whole town in a month, out of their "knock-down" houses which are carried in stock in great variety in storehouses near the Michigan lumbering districts, have found their match now in organizations, which stand ready to put up a steel framed, cement-walled and glass-roofed factory in the same month that the houses are being provided for the workmen. These standardized factories are carried in stock at various railroad centers, and in 30 days a manufacturer may count on having a hundred-yard shop set up ready for use, or one-half a mile long if that is what he desires. It all comes by the linear foot anyway, and now the real mushroom town is a fact, with the difference that the houses and shops are built to last, of the most permanent materials in use. There is none of the cardboard construction of the old-style boom towns.

Apologist for Newspapers
No less a master of style than Anatole France has lately come to the defense of newspaper men as writers. In the preface of a newly-published volume of verse he says: "It is an inveterate prejudice to believe that one spoils his pen in writing for the newspapers. On the contrary one gains in that way suppleness, as well as ease; and that readiness without which the phrase does not move gracefully and never smiles."

A certain amount of initiative and persistence is a valuable element in a newspaper man's equipment. Sometimes dash, not to say recklessness, has its uses, though one young man found a greater outlet for these qualities after he joined the American flyers in the service of France than he did when he was in the employ of the newspaper he went to work for upon leaving college. One of this young man's exploits as a reporter was to gain admission to a banquet room, via a food lift, assisted by a bribed waiter. The reporter had correctly conjectured that important topics would be discussed at that dinner while he lurked behind a screen in a distant corner. It was not his fault that he did not turn in a good story next day, for all the speeches were made in Chinese.

The Haughty Peanut
Peanuts, 20 cents a quart! It is difficult to get used to the idea of peanuts selling for more than five cents a bag, however variable the size of the container; but now they come at 10 cents a bag. Peanuts are selling for \$1.75 a bushel wholesale, a jump of 40 cents within a year. The cause, naturally, is the war; because of the increased use of peanut butter by householders as a meat substitute, and because of the value of peanut oil as a source of the glycerine which is in such demand as a basis for explosives. The expansion of the peanut industry in the United States dates from 1866, and is attributed to the acquirement of a taste for the nuts by the soldiers of the Northern army while they were in the South. To this day there are many veterans of the Civil War who prefer their peanuts unroasted, having learned to enjoy the flavor of the uncooked "kookers" while in camp in the South.

LONDON'S MEAT RATIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has decided to adopt for the rationing of butchers' meat, under the London and Home Counties scheme, the policy of fixing the ration by monetary value while keeping to a weight basis for other meat and for meat

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED—MALE

Architectural Draftsman Wanted
IN BOSTON OFFICE
Address reply, stating experience and salary desired, to A. 214, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, competent woman to cook for family of three and care for small house, no laundry or ironing required. 144 Greenwood North, Forest Hills, Long Island.

WANTED—Stenographer, priv. sec. for gentleman whose winter office is in Boston and summer office in country. P. 28, Monitor Office, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed bids for relaying with gravel joints on a concrete base about 10,000 square yards of granite block pavement on Dorchester Avenue, between Second Street and South Street, and for relaying with gravel joints on a gravel base about 2000 square yards of granite block pavement in adjoining street, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, March 28, 1918. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon Street, eighth floor. The right to reject any and all bids and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved.

By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION.
R. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

CITY OF BOSTON
BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed bids for relaying with gravel joints on a concrete base about 400 square yards of granite block pavement on Dorchester Avenue, between South Street and near Andrew Square, and for relaying with gravel joints on a gravel base about 3000 square yards of granite block pavement in adjoining street, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, March 28, 1918. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon Street, eighth floor. The right to reject any and all bids and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved.

By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION.
R. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

meals. This proposal has been approved by the Consumers' Council and by representatives of the trade concerned. Each coupon on the adult meat card will represent 5d. worth of uncooked butchers' meat, including pork and offal, or a weight of other meat according to an official schedule of equivalent weights. Not more than three out of four coupons may, as a rule, be used for the purchase of uncooked butchers' meat in each week. The weekly ration of butchers' meat will accordingly be 1s. 3d. worth. Each holder of a card will be able to use any of the coupons for the purchase of other kinds of meat (bacon, ham, poultry, game, rabbits, preserved and prepared meats, and so forth) up to the amounts fixed by the schedule of equivalent weights. The weights of the other meats are fixed so as to correspond substantially with five ounces of uncooked butchers' meat. The general result is to make the weekly adult ration 1s. 3d. worth of butchers' meat, together with other meat equivalent to five ounces of butchers' meat. Each coupon of a child's meat card will represent half the value of an adult's coupon.

SOME DETAILS OF CONDITIONS IN TURKEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following information concerning the internal condition of Turkey comes from one of the students recently at close quarters, says H. R. Wakefield in an article on "Conditions in Turkey."

The prestige of Enver Pasha has steadily dwindled for many months. This is due to his fanatical pro-Germanism, which has resulted in Turkish divisions being used up on fronts with which Turkey is not directly concerned; while in their own country Turkish arms have suffered several defeats and have lost two such famous cities as Baghdad and Jerusalem. The real ruler of Turkey is Talat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, who is ably supported by Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, the most capable man in the Cabinet. These two men, while willing to recognize Germany's influence are by no means subservient and have several times vigorously repelled German attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. Talat Pasha has succeeded to Enver Pasha's predominance in the Cabinet, and he is strongly supported by the Committee of Union and Progress.

The great majority of the Turkish people are either pro-Entente or too absorbed in the struggle for life to cherish any political preferences whatever. Owing to the internal condition of affairs there is no opposition of any importance. The country is run by the small, but determined, German clique. The economic situation of the Ottoman Empire is oppressive and menacing. Standard prices have risen 2000 per cent since the beginning of the war. In Constantinople coal is \$26 a ton. A pair of shoes costs \$12. Tea and coffee are prohibitively dear. The poor have to depend upon small rolls, petit pain, of nebulous constituents, for which they pay four times as much as the amount of nutriment in one of these rolls is almost negligible.

Constantinople has not yet reached starvation point, but the shortage of all commodities is severe and increasing. In the interior, conditions are worse, and there has been actual local starvation. The harvest of 1917 was one of the worst on record, and unless Turkey can receive assistance from outside next spring and summer, there seems almost inconceivable actual famine is inevitable. Conditions are complicated by the great depreciation of Turkish paper money, the purchasing power of which is now only one-fifth to one-eighth of its face value. All metal coins have entirely disappeared from circulation in Constantinople.

The Turkish people are profoundly weary of the war. But two classes will stand in the way of peace: the pro-German clique, which knows that its fate is bound up with that of its masters, and the profiteers, who, waiting fat at the expense of the poor, have also waxed bellicose. The submerged nine-tenths are all for peace at once, but inasmuch as they are submerged, their voices are seldom heard.

ITALIAN ARREST CAUSES STIR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The arrest of Commander Re Riccardi in connection, according to some reports, with the Bolo-Cavallini affair, according to others with that of Callaux, has caused a considerable stir, especially in theatrical circles in which he was well known, and where this arrest came as a complete surprise. In political and journalistic circles, on the other hand, it is said to have been regarded as not improbable. Commander Re Riccardi is the sixth person to be arrested in Italy in connection with recent political scandals, and it is said that since the arrest of Cavallini, Buonanno, Dini and the others he has been kept under police observation. Commander Re Riccardi is well known in the theatrical world both in Rome and Paris. The Rome press is devoting a great deal of space to the subject of the arrest.

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TWO CENTURIES OF NEW ORLEANS



HE evidences of its French origin have persisted in New Orleans through two centuries of varying vicissitudes, including the abandoning of the Louisiana colony to the Spanish and its sale to the United States. No strain upon their devotion could destroy the sentimental attachment of the colonists to their Mother France. Only the steady

encroachments of English-speaking peoples and the inevitable development of trade and commerce could, in the course of time, wear away the isolation and provincialism of a detached colony, no longer French. At last the reluctant Creole is being merged with the larger community and the city of New Orleans is being made over in conformity with other cities of the United States.

There still lingers in the older section of the city something of that foreign atmosphere which once prevailed. There are neighborhoods where French has been spoken continuously, from generation to generation, for two hundred years. Ruined ballrooms, wrought iron gates, secluded courtyards and discolored facades remain to recall the days of French and Spanish occupation.

NEW ORLEANS had a dramatic birth and a stormy childhood. In those early days of the Eighteenth Century, when many of the sons of France were faring forth into the wilds of America, there was one, le Moyne, of modest birth but wide ambition, who amassed wealth and named his sons for great seigniorial state which most of them achieved. One, Iberville, was led by the spirit of adventure to push far on from Canada, to seek new discoveries in the south. La Salle had already passed down the Mississippi, dreaming of a great realm, but he had not seen the realization of his dreams. Iberville came nearer the goal, but he had to leave to his brother the founding of the city on the great river which would

by royal charter into the assets of that remarkable company by which John Law, exiled Scotsman and prince of promoters, undertook to lift France out of her bankruptcy. This was the blowing of the great "Mississippi Bubble," in the iridescent surface of which men beheld visions of fabulous wealth, acquired without effort and without toil. Paris went mad over the prospect. Early in 1718, ships laden with men and supplies set sail for the land of extravagant promise, where, it was assumed, the river

between what are now Canal, Esplanade, Old Levee and Rampart streets. The names that were bestowed remain as memorials of France—Chartres, Condé, Burgundy, Dauphine, Royal Bourbon, Toulouse, Dumaine, St. Philippe. The Quarter marked the soldiers' district. The central blocks faced the river. Here space was reserved for the Church of St. Louis, the priest's house on one side and the prison and guardhouse on the other. In front, there was the Place d'Armes, an intendant's house facing

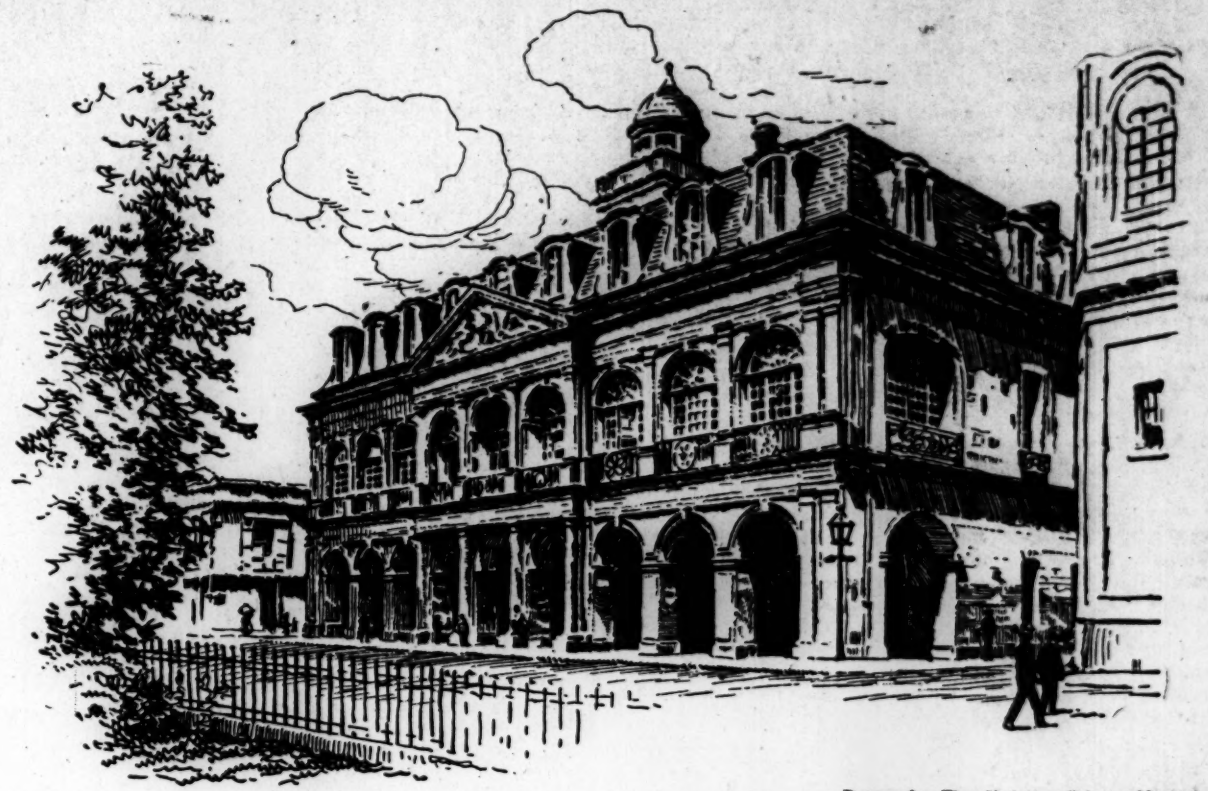
to the edge of the wilderness, as "Le Grand Marquis."

By clause in the Treaty of 1762, Louisiana was handed over to Spain. The colonists did not hear of it for some time and, when they did, they were heartbroken and insisted upon remaining French. But their evidences of loyalty met with brutal indifference on the part of the French and cruel punishments on the part of the Spanish lieutenant-general. The French flag was hauled down in the Place d'Armes and the Spanish colors run up. The city was stunned and there was practically no social intercourse between the Spanish and French. Gradually this condition improved, however, and there reappeared the gaiety which was normally so characteristic of the place. Much of the Spanish architecture, which is a feature of the old city, dates from this period.

ON THE open space below the Place d'Armes, where there were always vendors—Indians, Negroes and hunters, selling fruits, vegetables, game, skins, baskets—there was built a shelter which was the beginning of the arcades of the French market, one of the sights of New Orleans for visitors. The new residences were built of brick and stone, with arched windows and doorways, hand-wrought iron work in balconies and paved courtyards. Vestiges of these reminders of Spanish domination may yet be seen.

The galleries of New Orleans always attract the visitor. Private residences and business buildings alike have these projections over the sidewalks, or balconies, as they are called, and often they form veritable hanging gardens, with their palms, ferns, vines and bright flowers. The narrow, roughly paved streets of the Vieux Carré are far more appealing than broad St. Charles Avenue, with its handsome homes. Where else than in New Orleans will one find rows of houses with dormer windows and battered shutters that have stood untouched for so long a time? The early citizens built compactly, to avoid too great exposure to the sun, as their French and Spanish forbears had done.

The paved courtyards suggest a more romantic period than that of today. They are all but hidden from the street, but through a gateway one



The Cabildo, which recalls the Spanish domination

old red Pontalba buildings and in the St. Louis Hotel, there are initials interwrought in the intricate designs. There is a particularly fine wrought iron door in the old Cabildo, the Town Hall given in 1795 by Don Almonaster y Roxas, with a French roof of later addition. Here the Spanish Cabildo held its sessions and here took place the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States. Its massive arches form a cloistered effect on the outside and the chief beauty of the interior is the grand staircase.

The Spanish had so many strict regulations that commerce was interfered with and restrained. Conditions, even after their withdrawal, made it a great time for privateers, smugglers and contraband, and many are the stories told of them. There was much dissatisfaction among the boatmen and traders from the North, who wanted to do business with New Orleans, and now and then they threatened to seize Louisiana, so that they could carry on business by opening the city to free commerce. It was becoming recognized that New Orleans would some day be a great port and center of trade. Bankers and importers from Philadelphia had opened branch houses there, and other northern men began to take part in the business life of the city.

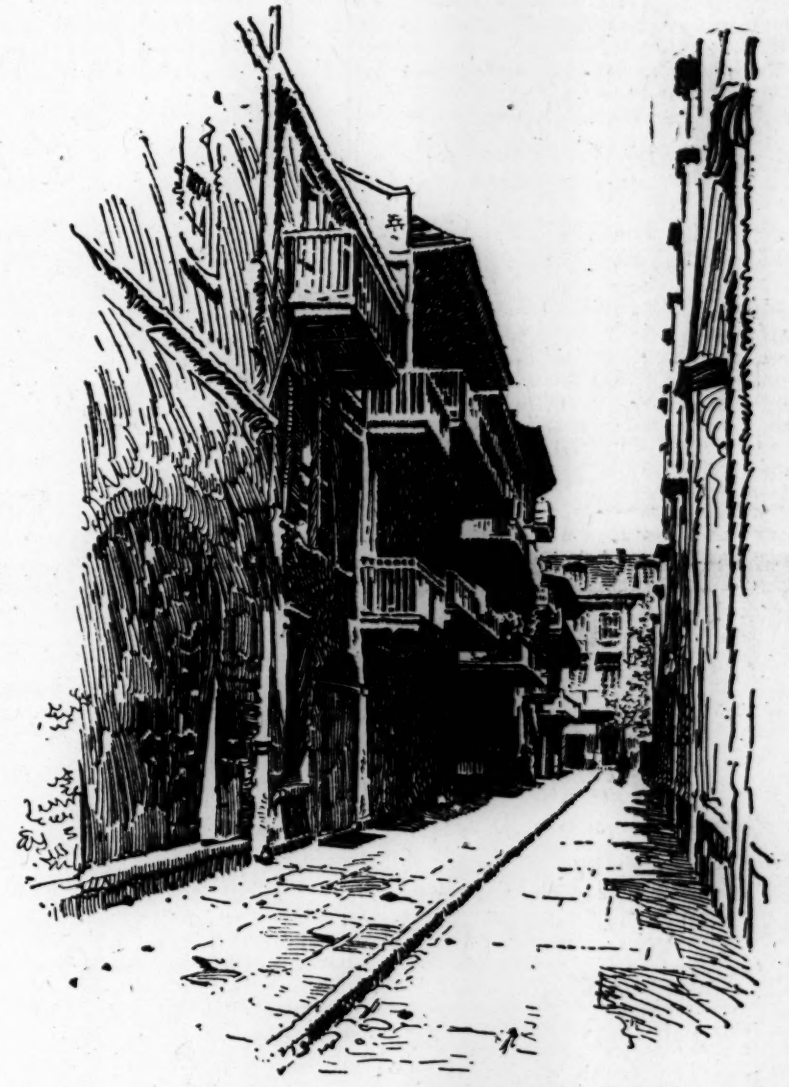
IT MUST have seemed to the citizens of New Orleans that they were never to be done with being handed about from one authority to another, for hardly had the colony been retransferred to France, with much pomp and ceremony by the Spanish, when it was handed over to the United States, which had purchased it. This was even harder upon the pride of New Orleans than had been the cession to Spain, for Americans were regarded as distinctly their inferiors. The Creoles and Americans failed to fuse until near the close of the War of 1812, when the menace of an attack drove the Creoles to combine with the American forces against a common enemy. For many decades after that, however, they maintained their own social life apart from the American, they spoke the French language and maintained distinctive customs. The young men were sent to France to complete their education, and the laws were administered in French.

The first steamboat came down the Mississippi River to New Orleans in 1812. Soon there developed a great traffic by means of these boats and other craft, especially the flatboats and barges, which made the harbor a busy place. As many as 6000 flatboatmen at a time crowded the streets. The city had to expand with all this new trade.

Sugar cane had been raised to some extent, but no one had been able to make the sugar granulate until Etienne de Boré, having carefully selected the seed and raised a large crop, engaged Cuban sugar makers to take charge of the process of obtaining the sugar. It was an exciting time when the moment of granulation arrived, and when the announcement

was made, "It granulates," it meant wealth for de Boré and for thousands concerned with the sugar trade in Louisiana. One has only to take a stroll down by the wharves, and to see there the great stacks upon stacks of cotton bales, the boxes and barrels and crates, awaiting transportation by steamer, to realize what

to the city. It began with a street procession of maskers, arranged by some young Creole gentleman just back from Paris, in 1827, and the idea was promptly taken up by the populace. Picturesque bands of maskers thronged the streets, and there followed an exclusive ball in the old St. Louis Hotel or the Salle d'Orleans.



Cathedral Alley

An important center of commerce New Orleans has become. When one writes of New Orleans, one naturally dwells upon the picturesque points of the old city, but when one has breakfasted at Begués, an old French place near the market, and dined at Antoine's, where he will be instructed in food nuances, if his knowledge is deficient, he will probably go back to a large, modern hotel across the city. Here are fine shops, too, and wide streets with handsome residences, trees and wide lawns. This is the American New Orleans, just as the Vieux Carré, or old quarter, is the French New Orleans. The Mardi Gras carnival is one of the popular features of New Orleans, having drawn thousands of strangers

The Mystic Krewe of Comus was organized soon afterward. The Civil War interrupted these festivities, but the Twelfth Night Revelers came into existence in 1870 and, except for occasional lapses, every winter has seen some sort of entertainment, including processions and balls. These celebrations tended more and more to elaboration and, latterly, to depart from the original ideas of social and scenic entertainment. Their spontaneity has departed and a certain amount of commercialism has appeared,—which is to say that New Orleans has outgrown these sports, has lost her proportionate Latin element and her distinctive social classification. Also, she grows rich and practical and old.



A picturesque corner

was yellow with gold and fortunes were to be picked up on easy terms.

Bitter disappointment followed hard upon their arrival. The emigrants were utterly unprepared for the hardships which the new life presented. The reports that filtered back to France had a deterring effect upon emigration, but the managers of the company set the press gang in motion and all manner of persons were persuaded or forced to take passage for the new colony, ignorant, inexperienced and deluded peasants, the

the levee, a house for the company and one for the governor. Bienville built his hotel in the square, which he reserved for his own use. Because the quarter assigned to the bourgeoisie was overflowed three months of the year, these blocks were called islands, a name which the Creoles later applied to streets. The seat of government was formally transferred from Biloxi to New Orleans in 1722. Under the supervision of de la Tour, the buildings and other improvements took shape rapidly, levees were



A street in the French quarter

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

insure to France the development of a prosperous colony. Although Bienville had been brought up in great elegance, in the châteaux of his brother, in France, he loved the wild life of the western world. He paddled his pirogue through the bayous and made his way through the forests of Louisiana, learned the language of the Indians and gained great influence over them. Bienville became the "Father of New Orleans."

In September, 1717, Louisiana passed

unfortunate of towns and cities. It was unpromising material for the city of which Bienville had such high hopes, but he held steadily to his purpose. A few cabins, occupied by Canadian settlers, served as a nucleus. Bringing with him an engineer and a force of piqueurs and convicts, land was cleared and streets and squares began to take form, in accordance with the plan of Chevalier le Blond de la Tour, chief engineer. This is the part of the city included

thrown up, a great canal dug in the rear for drainage and a quay protected by palisades. In reality the place retained a raw provincial simplicity, until the advent of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in 1743. Under his administration, there were court balls and state dinners and the entire social life of the community was changed. It was the desire of the colonists to model their city after Paris, and they proudly referred to this man, who brought social sophis-

catches glimpses of a broken fountain or, perhaps, of an antique water jar, of a rose or a jasmine vine or a palm. There is something very alluring in these courtyards, behind the thick-walled old houses. Memories and associations still cling to them and they are fertile fields for the imagination. Another interest of old New Orleans is the wrought iron of its balustrades and fences, gates and doors. Very beautiful patterns are found in some of them. In the



The vast stretch of wharves along the curving water front of the "Crescent City"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

Infinite Intelligence an Ever-Present Help

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE fifty-ninth chapter of Isaiah it is written: "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear; and the words of Jeremiah read: 'For I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord.' Long before, the beginning of the Christian era, accompanied as it was by the 'signs and wonders' of spiritual healing which Christ Jesus performed, the prophets called upon men to remember the unlimited power of God, His watchfulness over His creation. His ability and willingness to heal the afflictions of mankind."

Men have striven throughout all generations to know more about God. Their knowledge has often been meager; and frequently what has passed for knowledge of God among them has been but mere belief, worth nothing and able to do nothing for them. Thus, for example, God has been accounted by many to be a God of vengeance and of wrath who, after the manner of men themselves, vindictively punished the sinner and, not infrequently, caused the innocent to suffer. The beliefs about the nature of God which have been held at different periods by human beings are of the most varied and contradictory nature. In many cases there is not the faintest trace of truth about them, exemplifying as they do nothing but the contradictory nature of the human mind itself.

Now the question arises, Is it possible to know God aright? Is it possible to learn something about God which is true, and which, because it is the truth, is able to help mankind? These are momentous questions to humanity.

There are those who believe that God cannot be known aright; and they aver that, because of the impossibility

of knowing God aright, faith must hold the place of knowledge. If this position were correct, it would mean that the ignorance of human existence could never be dispelled; it would convey the erroneous impression that God, the Supreme Being, was incapable of being known by His own creation. The prophets, as quoted above, did not hold that God was unknowable. On the contrary, they were convinced of the fact that not only was God knowable, but that He actually continued among men, saving and healing them. And Christ Jesus specifically taught and proved that God, as Spirit and Truth, was never separate from His spiritual creation, and that He upheld that creation completely and continually.

Christian Science teaches the same truth about God as the prophets and Christ Jesus taught, and declares that God is infinite, as Truth, Life, and Love, and that there is therefore no self-existent being but God. In other words, Christian Science declares that God is All-in-all. Further, Christian Science teaches that God is Spirit or Mind. It follows that Spirit or Mind is All-in-all. And since Spirit or Mind is all-inclusive, the opposite of Spirit or Mind can have no real existence. Hence matter is unreal. On the truth of these fundamental propositions depends the fact that God or divine Mind is an ever-present help. The comprehension of these truths constitutes spiritual understanding, and spiritual understanding alone can take mankind out of the uncertainties of blind belief and establish it on the perfectly assured ground of absolute knowledge. It is spiritual understanding, gained through Christian Science, which is enabling so many at the present day to rid themselves of sickness and to free themselves from sin. Mrs. Eddy

writes on page 12 of Science and Health: "The common custom of praying for the recovery of the sick finds help in blind belief, whereas help should come from the enlightened understanding." To know the allness of God, good, is spiritual understanding; and in proportion as the allness of good is realized by mankind, they are healed from disease and sin.

One of the greatest blessings Christian Science brings to a man is the assurance that he can never find himself in any position where the help of divine Mind is not available through enlightened spiritual understanding. Suppose one should find himself in distress. What, first of all, is the cause of distress? It is not caused by the law of infinite intelligence or Mind, because God's law is perfect and produces harmony. Distress or inharmoniousness is the effect of erroneous belief, or false material sense. When one is in tribulation, if he would avail himself of the help of infinite intelligence he must recognize the position to be the result of the false beliefs of the human mind, and refusing to accept these false beliefs, hold steadfastly to the truth of being, that God or Mind is the one real presence, infinite in power, and that man, God's spiritual idea, is never for an instant separated from infinite wisdom, from divine intelligence or Mind. It is always a question of knowing the truth in order to become free; and Truth is omnipresent for all to know.

"In divine Science, where prayers are mental," writes Mrs. Eddy on pages 12 and 13 of Science and Health, "all may avail themselves of God as a very present help in trouble." Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. God is infinite Love. God is always infinite Love, without variableness, perfectly constant. And therefore God is an ever-present help.

Paul's words to the Philippians are full of the conviction of God's goodness and helpfulness. "But my God," he wrote, "shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus." There should not be any doubt in the minds of men on the question. And the way to have doubt removed is to have the spiritual understanding illumined through the truth which Christian Science reveals. With the growth of spiritual understanding there comes the power to demonstrate in some degree the infinite resources of omnipresent divine Mind, because, as Mrs. Eddy says, "It is the illumination of the spiritual understanding which demonstrates the capacity of Soul, not of material sense." (Science and Health, p. 85.)

Lowell's Dialect Poetry

His greatest work was the dialect poetry, and by that he will be best remembered. I have, indeed, heard it questioned whether poetry which concerns events already forgotten, and the explanation of which posterity will have to look up in histories and cyclopedias, can be sure of being read in the future. Undoubtedly, as a rule, such verse has small chance of living. Mr. Lowell's poetry has also the disadvantage of being in a dialect—a dialect, moreover, the memory of which, owing to the powerful unifying influences at work in our society, must soon disappear from among men. But "The Biglow Papers" have on their side some weighty considerations. I doubt if you will anywhere find verse of the kind in writing which the poet has had more fun. . . . Moreover, these poets have the United States behind them. The country cannot afford to neglect them. The verse we have of this character is at the best very scant, and most disproportionate to the greatness of the subject. It is to be doubted whether there is anywhere to be found a piece of European or, I dare say, Asiatic territory, which has not been better sung than our great empire. Furthermore, this country will always take special care of the literature of the Civil War. . . . How political we were in those days, and what a capacity the country showed for self-sacrifice and for interest in ideas! . . . Hence it is that works which portray with genius that time and subject will be sure of a great and permanent place in our literature. On these grounds therefore, conjointly with its high intrinsic excellence, one may anticipate for Mr. Lowell's dialect poetry a long career of fame.—E. S. Nadal.

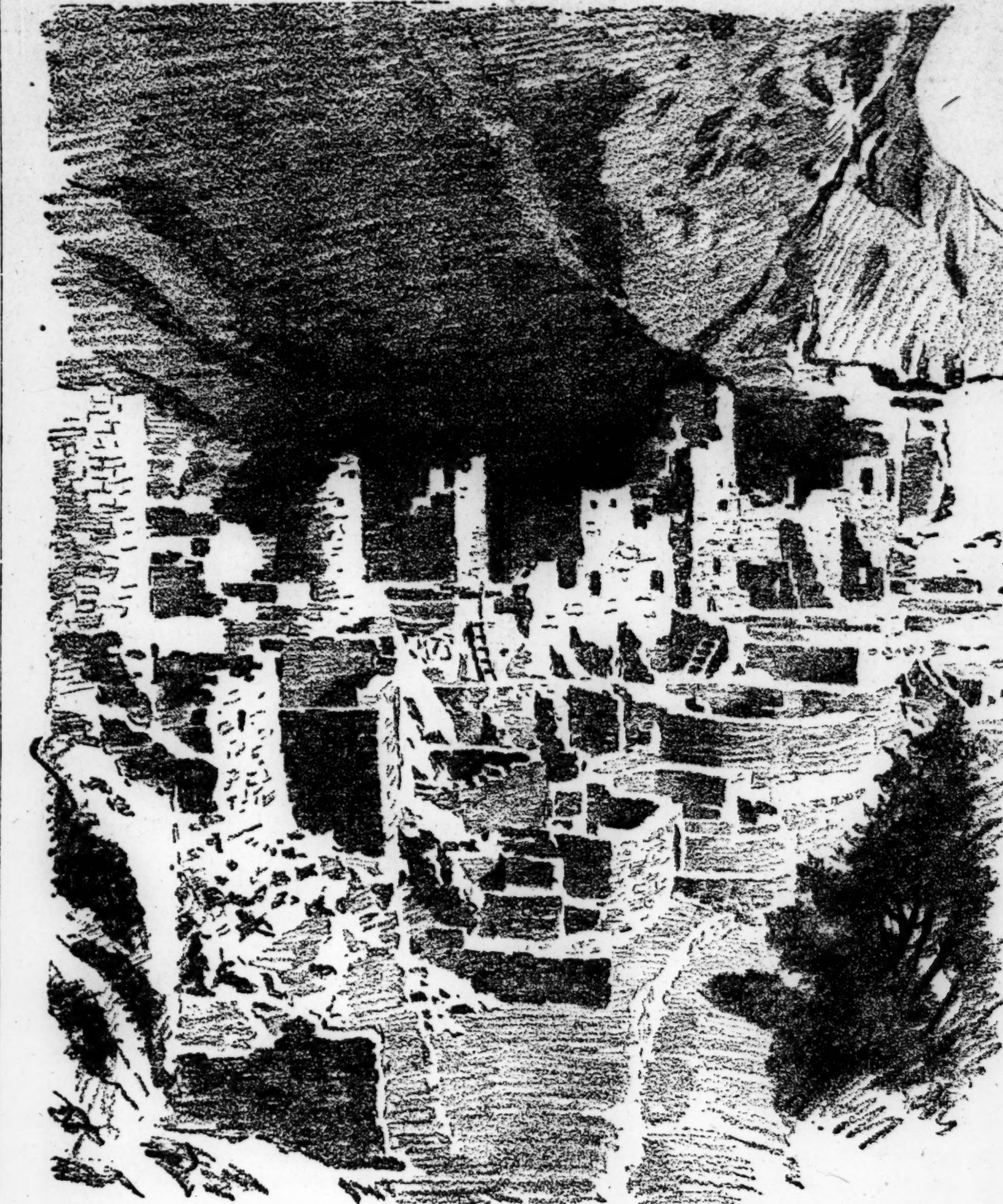
Carlyle Describes His New House to His Brother

"Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, June 17, 1834.

"My dear Brother,—You can fancy what weary lonesome wanderings I had, through the dirty suburbs, and along the burning streets, under the fierce May sun with east wind; seeking through the natives for some habitation! At length Jane sent me comfortable tidings of innumerable difficulties overcome; and finally (in I think the fourth week) arrived herself, with the Furniture all close following her, in one of Pickford's Trade-boats. I carried her to certain of the hopefulest looking houses I had fallen in with, and a toilsome time we anew looked; however, it was not long; for, on the second inspection, this old Chelsea Mansion pleased very decidedly far better than any other we could see; and, the people also whom it belongs to proving reasonable, we soon struck a bargain, and in three days more (precisely this very week) a Hackney Coach, loaded to the roof and beyond it with luggage and live-passengers, tumbled us all down here about eleven in the morning.

"By 'all' I mean my Dame and myself; Bessy Barnett, who had come the night before; and—little Chico, the Canary-bird, who multum tunc, did nevertheless arrive living and well from Puttock, and even sang violently all the way by sea or land, nay, struck up his lilt in the very London streets wherever he could see green leaves and feel the free air. There then we sat on three trunks; . . . and even dined, in an extempore fashion, on a box-lid covered with some accidental towel. At two o'clock the Pickfords did arrive; and then began the hurly-burly; which even yet is but grown quieter, will not grow quiet, for a fortnight to come.

"However, the rooms and two bedrooms are now in a partially civilized



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cliff Dwellings in Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

"Imagine a lone traveler, having crossed the great Continental Divide, pursuing his way westward over the lofty plain," writes Frederic H. Chapin in his book, "The Land of the Cliff-Dwellers." "At his back are the mighty crests of the San Juan Mountains. Rising here and there from the dreary

level are strange, weird volcanic rocks, alone relieving the seemingly endless desert. As he crosses feeble watercourses, rivulets that are making their way toward the Colorado River, he may see an occasional ranch, with horses or cattle feeding near the water. On drier pasture he may find sheep feeding on the scant herbage, guarded by Navajo herders. These, and perhaps a jack-rabbit or a prairie-dog colony, are all that will relieve the treeless country and the awful stillness and parchedness of the sagebrush plain. If he is ignorant of the existence of former populations, our traveler may suppose for a moment that this land has always been given over to the antelope, the coyote, the prairie-dog, and the lizard. But as he meditates, his horse's hoofs click among broken pottery, and, if he will but bend in his saddle, he will see in profusion the fragments of the ware of the prehistoric tribes, specimens of varied form, both of indented ware and of quaint painted design. As he threads his way over the plain, he will note here and there the mounds and the irrigating works of a departed people, and will find arrow-points and other relics in profusion. As he wanders through cañons he will see long steps and stairways leading to apparently inaccessible eeries upon the

cliffs above. Crowning the cliffs and built upon the cañon's brink, he will catch sight of picturesque towers, from whose walls the primitive sentinels watched and guarded the approaches to peaceful valleys below.

"Of all the localities where ruins of cliff-dwellings are found, it is in Southwestern Colorado and Northern New Mexico that the best preserved structures are to be found; and it is that part of Colorado which is embraced by the Mesa Verde, a plateau through which the Mancos Cañon has cut its way, that the grandest ruins have been discovered. This, and the fact that this land of cañons and mesas is surrounded on the north and east by one of the most beautiful mountain chains in the world, makes the country a most fascinating field for the explorer."

Mr. Chapin gives this description of one of these dwellings: "The ruins are placed under an arched cliff, the space of which we estimated at thirty feet high in front, and about eighteen feet in the rear, where the masonry abuts against the stone roof of the cave. Six front rooms are still to be seen, three of them well preserved. Two are circular. All the space under the cliff, perhaps a hundred feet in length, had evidently been covered by the structure. The material used in the building was sandstone of the same composition as the surrounding cliffs. The stone of the wall of the house gave evidence of having been rudely faced. The mortar used was made of the fine detritus of the cliffs. Some of the walls had been plastered with material taken from the river bed; it was put on with the hands and the finger-marks showed the manner of doing the work. In the north inclosure is a painting of a small-sized hand in red. On one of the walls is a sketch of a human figure playing a flute-like instrument.

"The floors of the rooms are pretty well demolished. From the north apartment a peculiar shaped door leads into a back chamber. But for the fact that it is the entrance to an inclosure which could have no light, one would be inclined to take it for a window. The lintel is a charred cedar stick; there is a good stone sill. From the number of sandals found in this building, it is called the Sandal-cliff house."

To the Gracious Mistress of the Forest

All the aspens robe in grayness, And the alders robe in beauty, Clothe the pine-trees all in silver, And with gold adorn the fir-trees. Aged pine-trees belt with copper, Belt the fir-trees all with silver, Birch-trees with their golden blossoms, And their trunks with gold adornments. Make it as in former seasons Even when the days were better. When the fir-shoots shone in moonlight, And the pine-boughs in the sunlight, And the wood was sweet with honey, Smelt like malt the heathland's borders From the very swamps ran butter. —From Kalevala (Kirby's translation).

The Sea-Plane

A tiny speck in the evening sky Nearer drawing across the main, She cleaves the path that the swallows fly Flecked by the sunset's crimson stain.

Homeward winging in graceful flight As her feathered kin to the shore at night.

Nearer, and out from the glory far Her song comes floating down the steep, As tho' she sang to each watching star

A last good-night ere she sank to sleep.

Whilst from the shadows pearly gray The horned moon shimmers across the bay.

The great ships know of her vigil keen, Watching, watching the deeps below. . . .

And sailor prayers for the heroes rise Who man the watch-towers of the skies.

—Henry Chappell.

His Reader

I saw once in a public library a volume of mine that gave evidence to have been really read. The record in front showed that it had been withdrawn one time only. But once certainly it had been read. I hope the book went out on a Saturday noon when the holiday had come, and that a rainy Sunday followed, so that my single reader was kept before his fire. A dull patter on the window . . . gives a zest to a languid chapter. . . . I took the book off the library shelf and timidly glanced across my shoulder lest some one might catch me. I looked along the pages. There was a thumb mark along a margin, and presently appeared a kindly stickiness on the paper, as though an orange had squirted on it. Surely there had been a human being hereabouts. It was as certain as when Crusoe found the footprints in the sand. Ah, I thought, this fellow who sits in the freight has caught an appetite. Perhaps he bit the orange and the skin burst behind. Or, I waive that theory and now conceive that the volume was read at breakfast. If so it is my comfort that in those dim hours it stood propped up against his cup.

But the trail ended with the turning of the page. There were, indeed, further on, pencil checks against one of the paragraphs as if here the book had raised a faint excitement, but I could not tell whether they sprang up in derision or approval. Toward the end there were uncut leaves, as though my single reader had failed in his persistence.—Charles S. Brooks.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Gate to Nowhere

THE news that the Germans have entered Odessa bears whatever relation to the war the immediate value of the capture of the Russian grain port may mean to them. The position on the Russian front, that is to say, is by no means what it has been commonly represented. One thing which the Anglo-American missions succeeded in effecting was the clearance of this front. The stores, rolling stock, and great guns have all been removed to the rear. As a result a zone of some 500 miles in depth has been swept tolerably clear. Into the bargain of this the missions have diverted all possible munitions, shipped from the allied countries, to the Polish Army, which is concentrated intact at Smolensk, on the direct road from Brest-Litowski to Moscow. This army consists of some 100,000 men, and, in addition to being well supplied, has so far kept itself clear of the débâcle.

To add to the German difficulties the whole of the railway gauge changes on the Russian frontier. As a result sufficient Russian rolling stock must be obtained before the Russian railways can be used, or else the tremendous task must be undertaken of re-laying the lines throughout the entire system. Even, however, if Russian railway stock should be forthcoming every atom of food or matériel brought over the Russian lines would have to be transhipped on the frontier. It is clear, consequently, that the value of the occupation of Odessa is reduced, for the moment, largely to the amount of food or matériel which can be shipped over the Black Sea for transportation into Austria and Germany. And what the amount or quantity of the captured food and matériel may be, it is quite impossible to find out, and it is likely to remain so.

It is, however, when the effect of the capture of Odessa upon the safety of the Indian Empire is approached, that the hysteria of the morning headlines is fully exposed. It might be thought that the capture of the Russian port had brought the Germans within striking distance of India. Now the Germans, with a clear field and no resistance, with the main railway arteries of Russia under their control, and with the Baltic a practical German lake for the transport of men, supplies, and matériel, have not yet attempted to cover the 160 miles which lie between their advance posts at Pskov and Petrograd, nor the 500 miles which lie between them and Moscow. Here they have a regular railway system, running through a cultivated and settled country, to the two principal towns of Western Russia. It would take them, it is therefore a fair calculation, just about as many days to get to Petrograd, if they were in earnest, as it would take them years to get to the Indian frontier. To the Indian frontier from Odessa is, as the crow flies, well over 2000 miles. There are no roads, no railways, and no bridges. The country is barren, mountainous, and desolate beyond words, and infested with warlike tribes. The way, in its last lap, lies through the mountain fastnesses of Afghanistan, with the Himalayas, the greatest mountain barrier in the world, as a final trifle to be surmounted.

Now exactly what danger the possession of Odessa, by the Germans, is to the British Empire in India, may be gathered not only from this, but from the fact that Russia, holding Odessa all the time, at war with no country, and with unlimited quantities of men, owning the country up to the frontier of Afghanistan, and with her lines of communication intact, never found herself within striking distance of India. So completely hopeless had she come to regard the possibility of reaching India by this route that she had gradually begun to turn her eyes towards the Persian route. But what exact advantage the possession of Odessa would be to Germany for an advance along the alternative Persian route may be gathered from the fact that the Turko-German armies are at the present moment in possession of the Baghdad railway up to Tekrit, and consequently already hundreds of miles nearer the Perso-Indian frontier than they would be in advancing from Odessa by way of Rostof, Tiflis and Tabriz. If only Russia had been in possession of the Baghdad railway line, as Germany is, it is quite certain that nothing would have been heard of an advance down the eastern shore of the Black Sea and through the mountains of the Caucasus, by the plateau of Iran, into Persia. Much less would there have been any talk of a march over the roof of the world, through Khiva or Bokhara to the Afghan frontier.

There was a day when England and Russia very nearly came to blows on the roof of the world. And that was the day on which the Russian troops crossed the Afghan frontier and shot down the Afghan pickets at Penjdeh. That was during the second consulate of Mr. Gladstone. Things looked desperate for a time, but a vote of credit in the House of Commons, and the plain intimation that Russia would have to repudiate the Penjdeh incident or fight, settled the question. And so one day, in May, whilst Mr. Gladstone was looking at the pictures in the Academy, Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, came to him with the news that Russia had agreed to the British terms.

Russia, indeed, had realized the fact that to get into India through the Himalayas was rather a bigger undertaking than anybody would care about. The only European who ever did come into India this way was Alexander the Great. He came down the Kabul valley, and crossed the Indus close to where the English, centuries later, built the famous bridge at Attock, but all that was three centuries before the Christian era, and the way of making war has changed considerably since then. Anyway the Russians did not appreciate the example of Alexander, for they shifted their ground so as to come down between the Black Sea and the Caspian into Persia. But even they proposed to build railways first. Their aim was the Himalayan gap below Baluchistan, in the direction of Karachi, and it is there that any descent upon

India, starting from Odessa, must find its ultimate objective. But then the Russians, as has been pointed out, did not own the Baghdad railway. If the Germans with the Turks to help them could not force their way to the Persian Gulf, by way of Baghdad, they are not particularly likely to do it without a railway by way of Tabriz and Karachi.

The whole idea, in short, is simply childish. But it is a magnificent example of how the Bureau of Enemy Psychology works on the weak nerves and sensational instincts of the press. It would, in a word, be almost impossible to be more ridiculous than to represent Odessa as the gate of India. It is just about as much the gate of India, as Cape Horn is the gate of the United States.

Hurry Along the Ships

IT WILL be a great mistake, it may prove to be a vital mistake, if the public of the United States shall allow the pressure which it has heretofore exerted upon the Government in the matter of hastening ship construction to relax. Ships, scores of ships, hundreds of new ships, were never more essential to the allied cause than they are now. As the days and weeks go by the need of them not only increases, but multiplies. The outlook for ships is more promising, very much more promising, than it was three months, two months, or even one month ago, but promised ships transport no troops, carry no supplies. A bright outlook for ships is better than a dark one, but the thing, after all, is the ship itself rather than the prospect of it. What needs to be impressed upon the public is that, so long as vessels are not being launched as rapidly as they should be to keep pace with destruction by U-boats, there is peril in the rosy view; there may be disaster in optimism and self-satisfaction.

Let it not be believed for a moment that shipbuilding is progressing satisfactorily. It is not. So long as there are delays and interruptions of work in any of the yards, so long as there is a shortage of labor, so long as there are strikes, it is nonsense to talk about a bright outlook. That anything, no matter what, should be permitted to obstruct shipbuilding, in a country of practically unbounded resources, is, at this time, a sufficient cause for suspicion and alarm.

Admitting the claim that the prospects in March are better than those of February, and that launchings are now beginning to make themselves felt, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the yards engaged in both steel and wood construction are behind the schedule. The conditions are such that work should be in advance of the schedule. Nowhere are the yards being operated to their capacity. Certain influences are operating to restrict production when the country, its allies, and civilization are calling for increased output. The state of affairs revealed in the Puget Sound shipyards, where fifty vessels are delayed simply because a local union will not permit the necessary number of calkers to be employed, is not peculiar. If delay is not occasioned on one pretense, it is on another, and the excuse in every instance, compared with the interests at stake and in jeopardy, is trifling.

It is time that all interference shall be eliminated. President Wilson has classified the man who obstructs shipbuilding, in the present circumstances, as one who affords aid and comfort to the enemy. So the public will have to brand him. As such the Government will have to deal with him. Whether intentionally or unintentionally, the man who places obstacles in the way of shipbuilding now is placing obstacles in the way of the transportation of troops and supplies for the war, and thus is doing his bit, not for the country, but for its foes.

The shipping outlook is brighter than it was. Let this be repeated. But let it be emphasized that it needs to be much brighter than it is. The war will not wait. The U-boats are not waiting. Every hour is precious to the Allies. There must be no false reckoning. There must be no dependence on mere promises. The only things that count in the shipping situation are ships. This cannot be reiterated too often. Until there are ships enough afloat, and until ships enough can be maintained afloat, to overcome the destructive ability of the German submarines, it will be worse than folly to call the shipping situation in the United States satisfactory.

Canada and Shipbuilding

THE point perhaps most frequently emphasized by allied statesmen, on both sides of the Atlantic, is that one of the foremost needs of the Allies at the present moment is for ships, and more ships, and again more ships. The question has been placed before people and their legislatures with equal vigor in London, Ottawa, Washington, and other allied centers, whilst no effort has been spared to impress upon labor and capital the necessity for sinking all differences in the one great effort to supply the needs of the hour.

In this matter, as in many others, Canada has risen to the occasion. One of the first cares of the Unionist Government when it got to work last December, after receiving an overwhelming mandate from the people, was to grapple with the great question of shipbuilding, and the statement made early last January by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, showed that the Government were determined to deal with the matter on a large scale. The shipyards of Canada were to be utilized to their utmost capacity, whilst the Government, realizing the all-importance of making the shipbuilding industry in Canada independent of other countries in the very essential matter of steel plates, decided to establish steel rolling plants in various districts.

Now, the experience of the last three years has made the world somewhat distrustful of enthusiastic programs. The drawing up of a liberal program is one thing, and the putting of it into execution is quite another. The Canadian Government, however, with its usual enterprise, is allowing no grass to grow under its feet, and those shipyards which possess all the necessary equipment are already turning out vessels as rapidly as possible. Thus the latest reports from British Columbia show that of the twenty-six ships contracted for, some time ago, from shipyards in Victoria, Vancouver, Coquitlam, and New Westminster, three have already been launched, whilst the same degree of energy is noticeable in other yards.

It is a work, of course, to which the law of acceleration naturally applies. Much preliminary work has to be done before the construction of a ship may be commenced, and, when such plants as those at present being constructed by the Toronto Harbor Commissioner are completed, a great increase in the output of ships may be looked for. There have been, it is true, labor troubles and disputes, but, as the overwhelming importance of the work upon which they are engaged is more fully realized, by both employers and employed, an ever more ready settlement of such disputes may be looked for. The country which has triumphed so signally over the much more difficult problem of the drink question will assuredly triumph over labor problems.

Against Prohibition

RUNNING through the testimony heard by the United States Senate committee inquiring into the operations of the National German-American Alliance, with the view of determining whether or not the charter of that organization should be forfeited, because of its pro-German activities, is indubitable proof that the liquor interests and the disloyal propaganda were closely identified with each other. Karl M. L. Scholz, of Baltimore, counsel for the alliance, admitted a few days ago that the organization had been carrying on a campaign with the purpose of breaking down the anti-liquor sentiment of the nation. This admission was made, by the way, after Percy Andrae, of Chicago, had shown how the alliance and the beer-making interests were linked. T. Lowry Humes, of Pennsylvania, also furnished the committee with evidence of the operations of the alliance, the breweries of the country, and the National Association of Commerce and Labor, the latter formed by the brewery interests to fight prohibition. Andrae was its president. He was summoned to show that he visited Doctor Hexamer, the president of the alliance, in Philadelphia as far back as 1914, and there induced the alliance to aid him. He financed the activities of the alliance along this line, and even paid for an office and a lobby in Washington.

There are some persons connected with this organization who still insist that its design is purely educational and cultural. If this was ever the object of the founders, they must very soon have changed their plan. The breweries are neither educational nor cultural. Neither is the beer saloon. But there is a cause other than its intimate relationship with a reprehensible traffic for regarding the alliance as a dangerous organization. There is not the slightest reason now for doubting that the brewery and related concerns subscribed money constantly toward the conduct of the general pro-German propaganda carried on by the alliance.

It is perhaps true that many well-intentioned persons were unconsciously used by the real managers of this organization to give character and tone to the work in which it was ostensibly engaged, and it is not to be wondered at that the sensitive among these are now desirous of showing that the basic purposes of the alliance were worthy. They will, however, fail in this. The basic purposes of the alliance were on a par with those that were held in view everywhere by German secret agents and conspirators for forty years before the war. They were intended to accomplish the ends of Hohenzollernism in the United States and throughout the earth, and to do it, if necessary, by violation of hospitality, by betrayal of friendship, and by the employment of methods to which no other nation or nationality in modern history had ever descended.

Odessa

AMONG the cosmopolitan crowds, speaking a veritable babel of tongues, which doubtless assembled to watch the German troops enter the queen city of the Black Sea, there were many who gave them welcome, either open or covert. For Odessa, like nearly every great city west of the Adriatic, has its inevitable German colony, or rather two, in the shape of suburban Liebenthal and Lustdorf. The earliest colonists of this former Russian village with the Turkish name of Hadji-Bey, however, were the Greeks, who dubbed the spot Odessus, after some favorite town of Thrace. Their settlement, however, disappeared in the Third Century, and the place appears to have dropped out of all history until the curtain goes up again in the Fourteenth Century, when a Prince of Lithuania defeated in battle certain Tatar chiefs. Poles, Lithuanians, and Turks were successive citizens until the Russians drove out the Turks with the forcible argument that goes with a bayonet.

The Russians secured their hold by building a new fortress, but it was a Neapolitan, de Ribas, who hit upon the plan of founding a commercial city. Catherine II seems to have been captivated by the scheme, and when the city was sufficiently advanced, Greeks and Albanians, who are nothing if not natural merchants, began to flock there until, in four years, there was a civilian population of 2000, besides the garrison. But the prosperity of Odessa is principally due to the talents and energy of Duke Emanuel de Richelieu, a French emigrant, who was made its first Governor, in 1803. The principal streets were laid out and lighted by this second Haussmann. He built everything from a warehouse to a theater. But the most wonderful fact recorded of him by the Russians is, not the building of the city, but the honesty of the man, who, with every opportunity of enriching himself, is said to have left Odessa with a small portmanteau containing his uniform and two shirts! The greater part of his income had been dispersed in relieving distress!

Odessa is the real capital, intellectual and commercial, of New Russia. The great majority of the inhabitants are Great Russians and Little Russians, but every white race under the sun seems to have congregated there, including a large floating population of dock laborers, attracted by the wheat trade and often left without employment. The city is un-Russian in appearance. It looks new, and even relatively ugly, but it has a certain distinction which places it above most of its sister cities. Its growth is phenomenal, like that of a city of the New World. There is an air of solidity and wealth about

it. Its houses are loftier and more imposing and its streets and boulevards are cleaner and better kept than those of Moscow or Petrograd. It has the largest and best harbor on the Black Sea, and constitutes the principal outlet for the grain-producing Black Mold zone. Until quite recently it was without rivals in the export grain trade, and as Russia's port for trade with the Far East. But in spite of its many advantages, Odessa's grain trade rather shows a tendency to decline than to expand, owing principally to the speculative manner in which the trade is conducted, by the small dealers, who go up country and beat down the peasants' prices.

Odessa has had its share of modern warfare before, in the shape, principally, of bombardment. In 1854 it was bombarded by an Anglo-French squadron, and the English frigate Tiger went ashore. Its officers and crew were made prisoners, but not before they had burned the ship's colors and papers. Since then, by a curious irony of circumstances, Odessa has owed much to British enterprise and capital, and English engineers have left lasting monuments of their skill.

Notes and Comments

ANOTHER huge hotel is said to be projected for New York, and, as usual, the promoters declare that it will be the largest in the world. It is safe to say that the smallest hotel in the United States is among the northern mountains of Utah. It is a tiny weatherbeaten log building in a lonely village 7000 feet above sea level. A pole beside the door bears the bold legend: "Hotel and Post Office." The hotel accommodation consists of one bedroom, the wooden walls of which are hung with cloth in a vain effort to keep out the wind and muffle the night cries of the wildcat and the coyote. For further nocturnal accommodation there is a rickety couch in the little room which serves as dining room, parlor, vestibule, and baggage room, while at a pinch, a guest has been known to sleep on the counter of Uncle Sam's post office adjoining!

THE insecurity of tenure attaching to the highest positions in the services during war time is neatly illustrated in the story of the man who wanted to buy a birthday present for a friend—none other than Sir William Robertson, then the head of the British General Staff. Advised by a lady that an umbrella is always a safe kind of present to give to a man, he proceeded to buy a beauty. Returning home with his purchase, it suddenly dawned on him that officers in H. M. army and navy have no use for umbrellas. However, he decided to go forward with the presentation, but preceded it with an apology for his lack of thought in making such a purchase, and concluded with a doubt as to its ever being of use to the recipient. "Why not?" said Sir William, "Jellicoe is using his."

IF ADMIRAL LORD JELlicoe is using his umbrella, he is also making hay while the sun shines, in the sense that he is putting in some quiet recreation after his three years at the grindstone. Only the other day, he was figuring as a skater on one of London's ponds, and quite recently his name was observed on the list of reservations for a squash racket court in a certain popular club. There are not many requests for these reservations nowadays, the younger members of the club in question being for the most part engaged in some form of war activity. The Admiral was in good company, however, for there was one other name on the list—the Bishop of London.

WHEN the press that formerly talked with apparent gusto about trains de luxe, sumptuous carriages and palatial coaches is ready, as it seems to be now, to applaud every step toward the elimination of frills in railway accommodations, it is fair to assume that, under government control, the passenger-carrying business of the United States will, before the war is over, get down to the basis of a plain, clean, reliable service, and this is what at least 90 per cent of the travelers have wished for during many years of gewgaw and gingerbread.

How François Buloz, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, held the balance between his contributors and his readers is the subject of an amusing anecdote told by his granddaughter, Madame Pailleron. M. Victor Cousin, the French philosopher, had sent him, by Jules Simon, a study on Kant, which he had read before the Académie des Sciences Morales, and which was, of course, above criticism. "A few hours later," says Jules Simon, "Buloz came round to me and declared without any hesitation that he would not publish the article." "But it is a first-class work," expostulated Simon. "I have no doubt of it," answered Buloz; "but I do not publish my review either for your benefit or for Cousin's; it is for people of average intellect. I have read the article right through, and I do not understand a word of it. I will never consent to publish an article which I do not understand." Cousin, of course, was furious; but Buloz was hardened to "scenes," having constant dealings with poets as well as philosophers, and Cousin must have completely recovered, for he continued to contribute to the review.

IT MAY surprise many people to know that whilst Americans are being appealed to to eat more corn, in order that wheat may be sent to the Allies, the British are, as a fact, receiving uninterrupted shipments of corn from the States. The anomaly is due to the fact that "corn," in England, is generally understood to mean "wheat." What Americans call "corn" the English term maize, or Indian corn. But "corn" has even broader usages. Rabelais is quoted as responsible for the phrase "Corn is the sinews of war," and in his "Discovery of America," John Fiske says, "In England corn means either wheat, barley, rye and oats collectively, or more specifically wheat; in Scotland it generally means oats." But Max Müller, the great linguist and philologist, went much further by defining corn as cereals that were crushed or ground, and, as a contemporary points out, "corn is truly the sinews of war for a world crushed and ground in the mortar of war."